

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 01503480 4

MODERN  
IRISH GRAMMAR  

---

C. B. H. WRIGHT.

PB

1223

W75





*From the Library*  
*of*  
PÁDRAIG Ó BROIN



A GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
MODERN IRISH LANGUAGE,

DESIGNED CHIEFLY FOR  
THE USE OF THE CLASSES IN THE UNIVERSITY.

BY  
CHARLES H. H. WRIGHT,  
OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

With a Preface

BY THE REV. DANIEL FOLEY, B. D.,  
RECTOR OF TEMPLETUOHY; PREBENDARY OF CASHEL; AND PROFESSOR OF IRISH  
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.



DUBLIN :  
Printed at the University Press.  
HODGES AND SMITH, GRAFTON-STREET,  
BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.  
LONDON: WHITTAKER & CO. EDINBURGH: JOHNSTONE & HUNTER.

1855.



DUBLIN:

Printed at the University Press,

BY M. H. GILL.

PB

1223

W75

## PREFACE.

---

I FEEL much pleasure in recommending this analysis of Irish Grammar to the Irish classes in the University, and to the public. It was undertaken most kindly by Mr. Wright, at my request, and I am happy to testify that he has admirably executed his undertaking. It is, indeed, *multum in parvo*.

To students of the Irish language in the University, especially to those previously unacquainted with the language, it is a great boon. It will conduct them to the knowledge of the language which the people speak and understand; and they will find it accurate, short, simple, and cheap. I will add, that in no Irish Grammar hitherto published do we find, in my judgment, these qualities combined.

One of the slowest means a learner can take of acquiring a language of which he knows little or nothing before, is to select a large grammar, and thus puzzle himself with intricacies and the investigations of philologists before he understands the first principles. The present grammar has removed this difficulty, and the consequent discouragement; and

as those for whom it is more especially intended are already acquainted with the grammar of other languages, they will find this analysis quite copious enough to enable them to proceed to the investigation of the language itself. This will be the shortest course to a thorough knowledge of the Irish tongue, in the attainment of which, assistance both valuable and interesting will be found in the more copious and expensive grammar already in use in our University.

It is gratifying to acknowledge that the Board of Trinity College, on my recommendation, have granted the chief part of the expenses of publication, and that the College classes will receive the full benefit of this liberality.

D. FOLEY,

*Professor of Irish, T. C. D.*

28, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,

*June 1, 1855.*



## AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

---

THE Grammar of the Irish language by Dr. O'Donovan, though exceedingly valuable as a Thesaurus, and absolutely necessary for those who wish to be complete masters of the language, especially of the ancient dialect, is precluded from common use by its expense and size; and the mingling together of the ancient and modern forms renders it perplexing to the student who wishes to know which form is in use in the present day.

This, combined with the inaccuracy of Neilson, &c., induced the commencement of the present work, which is confined entirely to the modern language.

The Table of the personal endings of the verb will, it is hoped, be of use to the learner, as by the time he has carefully committed it to memory, with the section on the formation of the moods and tenses, he will be able to go through any regular verb in the language.

As the second person singular imperative active is the root of the verb, it is throughout this grammar placed first in every verb in which it is found,

and Englished by the infinitive mood as being the most general form of the verb, a method of translation adopted by most lexicographers.

In the compilation of this work the author has availed himself of the Irish Grammars of Neilson, Connellan, O'Donovan, &c.

He begs here to acknowledge his obligations to Thaddeus O'Mahony, Esq., of Trinity College, Dublin, and particularly to the Rev. Professor Foley, B. D., whose accurate knowledge both of the vernacular and classical language is well known, and who kindly revised both the manuscript and the proof-sheets of the work, and added several valuable remarks of his own throughout; and lastly, he would return his best thanks to the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, for their liberality in granting a considerable sum for the printing of the present work; and to Mr. Gill for the care and accuracy with which he has printed the work.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,

*June 4, 1855.*

# CONTENTS.



	Page.
PREFACE BY REV. PROFESSOR FOLEY, . . . . .	iii
AUTHOR'S PREFACE, . . . . .	v

## PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.—§ 1. The Alphabet, . . . . .	1
§ 2. Vowels and Rule caol le caol, &c., . . . . .	2
§ 3. Consonants, Aspiration, &c., . . . . .	2
§ 4. Diphthongs, . . . . .	3
§ 5. Triphthongs, . . . . .	4
CHAPTER II.—§ 1. Eclipsis, . . . . .	4
§ 2. Accents, Contractions, &c., . . . . .	5

## PART II.—ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.—The Article, . . . . .	6
CHAPTER II.—The Noun.	
§ 1. The Noun generally, . . . . .	7
§ 2. First Declension, . . . . .	8
§ 3. Second Declension, . . . . .	9
§ 4. Third Declension, . . . . .	10
§ 5. Fourth Declension, . . . . .	11
§ 6. Fifth Declension, . . . . .	12
§ 7. Irregular Nouns, . . . . .	12
CHAPTER III.—The Adjective.	
§ 1. First Declension, . . . . .	14
§ 2. Second Declension, . . . . .	15
§ 3. Third Declension, . . . . .	16

	Page.
CHAPTER III.—The Adjective— <i>continued</i> .	
§ 4. Fourth Declension, . . . . .	16
§ 5. Adjectives declined with Nouns, . . . . .	17
§ 6. Degrees of Comparison, . . . . .	18
§ 7. Irregular Adjectives, . . . . .	18
§ 8. Numeral Adjectives, . . . . .	19
CHAPTER IV.—The Pronoun.	
§ 1. Personal Pronouns, . . . . .	20
§ 2. Possessive Pronouns, . . . . .	22
§ 3. Relative Pronouns, . . . . .	23
§ 4. Interrogative Pronouns, . . . . .	23
§ 5. Demonstrative Pronouns, . . . . .	24
§ 6. Indefinite Pronouns, . . . . .	24
§ 7. Pronouns compounded with Prepositions, . . . . .	24
CHAPTER V.—The Verb.	
§ 1. Of the Verb generally, . . . . .	27
§ 2. Formation of Moods and Tenses, . . . . .	31
§ 3. Aspirations and Eclipses, . . . . .	33
§ 4. The Regular Verb, . . . . .	34
CHAPTER VI.—The Irregular Verbs.	
The Substantive Verb bí, <i>to be</i> , . . . . .	37
§ 2. The Assertive Verb ír or ar, <i>it is</i> , . . . . .	37
§ 3. Úbair, <i>to say</i> , . . . . .	38
§ 4. beir, <i>to bear</i> , . . . . .	40
§ 5. Ćíorm, <i>to see</i> , . . . . .	42
§ 6. Clum, <i>to hear</i> , . . . . .	44
§ 7. Úéan, <i>to do</i> , . . . . .	44
§ 8. Fāġ, <i>to find</i> , . . . . .	46
§ 9. Ğním, <i>to do</i> , . . . . .	48
§ 10. Iċ, <i>to eat</i> , . . . . .	49
§ 11. Ríġ, <i>to reach</i> , . . . . .	50
§ 12. Tábair, <i>to give</i> , . . . . .	51
§ 13. Tar, <i>to come</i> , . . . . .	53
§ 14. Tíġ or tċé, <i>to go</i> , . . . . .	54
§ 15. Defective Verbs, . . . . .	56

	Page.
<b>CHAPTER VII.—Particles.</b>	
§ 1. Adverbs, . . . . .	56
§ 2. Prepositions, . . . . .	57
§ 3. Conjunctions, . . . . .	57
§ 4. Interjections, . . . . .	58

**PART III.—SYNTAX.**

<b>CHAPTER I.—The Article and Noun.</b>	
§ 1. The Article, . . . . .	59
§ 2. The Noun, . . . . .	60
<b>CHAPTER II.—Adjectives.</b>	
§ 1. The Adjective generally, . . . . .	60
§ 2. Numerals, . . . . .	61
<b>CHAPTER III.—The Pronoun.</b>	
§ 1. Personal Pronouns, . . . . .	62
§ 2. Possessive Pronouns, . . . . .	62
§ 3. Relative Pronouns, . . . . .	63
§ 4. Interrogative Pronouns, . . . . .	64
§ 5. Demonstrative Pronouns, . . . . .	64
§ 6. Compound Pronouns, . . . . .	64
<b>CHAPTER IV.—The Verb.</b>	
§ 1. The Verb generally, . . . . .	65
§ 2. Auxiliary Verbs, . . . . .	66
<b>CHAPTER V.—Particles.</b>	
§ 1. Adverbs, . . . . .	66
§ 2. Prepositions, . . . . .	67
§ 3. Conjunctions, . . . . .	68
§ 4. Interjections, . . . . .	68

10  
20  
30  
40  
50  
60  
70  
80  
90  
100  
110  
120  
130  
140  
150  
160  
170  
180  
190  
200  
210  
220  
230  
240  
250  
260  
270  
280  
290  
300  
310  
320  
330  
340  
350  
360  
370  
380  
390  
400  
410  
420  
430  
440  
450  
460  
470  
480  
490  
500  
510  
520  
530  
540  
550  
560  
570  
580  
590  
600  
610  
620  
630  
640  
650  
660  
670  
680  
690  
700  
710  
720  
730  
740  
750  
760  
770  
780  
790  
800  
810  
820  
830  
840  
850  
860  
870  
880  
890  
900  
910  
920  
930  
940  
950  
960  
970  
980  
990  
1000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction ..... 1  
Chapter I ..... 10  
Chapter II ..... 20  
Chapter III ..... 30  
Chapter IV ..... 40  
Chapter V ..... 50  
Chapter VI ..... 60  
Chapter VII ..... 70  
Chapter VIII ..... 80  
Chapter IX ..... 90  
Chapter X ..... 100  
Chapter XI ..... 110  
Chapter XII ..... 120  
Chapter XIII ..... 130  
Chapter XIV ..... 140  
Chapter XV ..... 150  
Chapter XVI ..... 160  
Chapter XVII ..... 170  
Chapter XVIII ..... 180  
Chapter XIX ..... 190  
Chapter XX ..... 200  
Chapter XXI ..... 210  
Chapter XXII ..... 220  
Chapter XXIII ..... 230  
Chapter XXIV ..... 240  
Chapter XXV ..... 250  
Chapter XXVI ..... 260  
Chapter XXVII ..... 270  
Chapter XXVIII ..... 280  
Chapter XXIX ..... 290  
Chapter XXX ..... 300  
Chapter XXXI ..... 310  
Chapter XXXII ..... 320  
Chapter XXXIII ..... 330  
Chapter XXXIV ..... 340  
Chapter XXXV ..... 350  
Chapter XXXVI ..... 360  
Chapter XXXVII ..... 370  
Chapter XXXVIII ..... 380  
Chapter XXXIX ..... 390  
Chapter XL ..... 400  
Chapter XLI ..... 410  
Chapter XLII ..... 420  
Chapter XLIII ..... 430  
Chapter XLIV ..... 440  
Chapter XLV ..... 450  
Chapter XLVI ..... 460  
Chapter XLVII ..... 470  
Chapter XLVIII ..... 480  
Chapter XLIX ..... 490  
Chapter L ..... 500  
Chapter LI ..... 510  
Chapter LII ..... 520  
Chapter LIII ..... 530  
Chapter LIV ..... 540  
Chapter LV ..... 550  
Chapter LVI ..... 560  
Chapter LVII ..... 570  
Chapter LVIII ..... 580  
Chapter LIX ..... 590  
Chapter LX ..... 600  
Chapter LXI ..... 610  
Chapter LXII ..... 620  
Chapter LXIII ..... 630  
Chapter LXIV ..... 640  
Chapter LXV ..... 650  
Chapter LXVI ..... 660  
Chapter LXVII ..... 670  
Chapter LXVIII ..... 680  
Chapter LXIX ..... 690  
Chapter LXX ..... 700  
Chapter LXXI ..... 710  
Chapter LXXII ..... 720  
Chapter LXXIII ..... 730  
Chapter LXXIV ..... 740  
Chapter LXXV ..... 750  
Chapter LXXVI ..... 760  
Chapter LXXVII ..... 770  
Chapter LXXVIII ..... 780  
Chapter LXXIX ..... 790  
Chapter LXXX ..... 800  
Chapter LXXXI ..... 810  
Chapter LXXXII ..... 820  
Chapter LXXXIII ..... 830  
Chapter LXXXIV ..... 840  
Chapter LXXXV ..... 850  
Chapter LXXXVI ..... 860  
Chapter LXXXVII ..... 870  
Chapter LXXXVIII ..... 880  
Chapter LXXXIX ..... 890  
Chapter LXXXX ..... 900  
Chapter LXXXXI ..... 910  
Chapter LXXXXII ..... 920  
Chapter LXXXXIII ..... 930  
Chapter LXXXXIV ..... 940  
Chapter LXXXXV ..... 950  
Chapter LXXXXVI ..... 960  
Chapter LXXXXVII ..... 970  
Chapter LXXXXVIII ..... 980  
Chapter LXXXXIX ..... 990  
Chapter LXXXXX ..... 1000

# IRISH GRAMMAR.

## PART I.

### ORTHOGRAPHY.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### § 1.—THE ALPHABET.

THE *Alphabet na Saoibéilge*, or Irish Alphabet, consists of eighteen letters: they are—

	SOUND.	EXAMPLE.
Á á	1. Long, as <i>a</i> in <i>ball</i> . . . . .	bán, <i>white</i> .
	2. Short, as <i>a</i> in <i>far</i> . . . . .	-tar, <i>come</i> .
	3. Obscure, as <i>a</i> in <i>negative</i> . . . . .	liomra, <i>with me</i> .
	4. <i>Á</i> final, pronounced as <i>oo</i> in <i>boor</i> .	
B b	As <i>b</i> in <i>bind</i> . . . . .	bean, <i>a woman</i> .
C c	1. Before a slender vowel, as <i>k</i> in <i>king</i> . . . . .	ciall, <i>sense</i> .
	2. Before a broad vowel, as <i>c</i> in <i>call</i> . . . . .	caṭ, <i>a bottle</i> .
D d	1. Before a broad vowel, as <i>th</i> in <i>thou</i> . . . . .	ḃán, <i>a poem</i> .
	2. Before a slender vowel, as <i>d</i> in <i>guardian</i> . . . . .	deanmaḃ, <i>forgetfulness</i> .
E e	Long, as <i>e</i> in <i>there</i> . . . . .	-ré, <i>six</i> .
F f	As <i>f</i> in <i>fan</i> . . . . .	feap, <i>a man</i> .
G g	1. Before a slender vowel, as <i>g</i> in <i>get</i> . . . . .	ḡean, <i>love</i> .
	2. Before a broad vowel, as <i>g</i> in <i>gone</i> . . . . .	ḡan, <i>without</i> .
H h	Pronounced as in English.	
I i	1. As <i>i</i> in <i>fin</i> . . . . .	min, <i>meal</i> .
	2. As <i>i</i> in <i>marine</i> . . . . .	mín, <i>mild</i> .
L l	1. As <i>ll</i> in <i>mill</i> . . . . .	mil, <i>honey</i> .
	2. As <i>l</i> in <i>vuliant</i> . . . . .	-buille, <i>a blow</i> .
M m	As <i>m</i> in <i>me</i> . . . . .	mé, <i>I</i> .

N n	Nearly as <i>n</i> in <i>new</i> . . .	ní, <i>not</i> .
O o	1. Long, as <i>o</i> in <i>more</i> . . .	móir, <i>great</i> .
	2. Short, as <i>u</i> in <i>bulk</i> . . .	olc, <i>evil</i> .
P p	As <i>p</i> in <i>pond</i> . . .	poibál, <i>a congregation</i> .
R r	As <i>r</i> in <i>raw</i> . . .	raí, <i>a part</i> .
S s	1. As <i>sh</i> in <i>shield</i> , before a slender vowel. . .	shí, <i>that</i> .
	2. As <i>s</i> in <i>son</i> , before a broad vowel. . .	sonaí, <i>happiness</i> .
T t	1. As <i>th</i> in <i>thirst</i> . . .	taí, <i>a bull</i> .
	2. As <i>t</i> in <i>bestial</i> . . .	taígearaí, <i>a lord</i> .
U u	1. Long, as <i>u</i> in <i>rule</i> . . .	cúl, <i>the back part</i> .
	2. Short, as <i>u</i> in <i>put</i> . . .	cup, <i>planting</i> .

### § 2.—VOWELS; AND RULE Caol le caol, &c.

á, o, and u, are called broad vowels because they have a broad sound; and e and í slender because they have a slender.

The most general rule of the Irish language is that called caol le caol agus leatán le leatán, “a slender to a slender, and a broad to a broad;” which is, that the vowel preceding a consonant, or combination of consonants, and that which follows it, are of the same class; sc. both broad, or both slender: e. g. Nom. ríolóir, Gen. ríolóirí; Nom. rígearaí; Gen. rígearaí; mol, molaim; buail, buailear, bualaí. Though this rule was not always observed in ancient times, yet it is scarcely departed from in speaking the language at present, and consequently is now universally observed in writing.

### § 3.—CONSONANTS; ASPIRATION, &c.

b, c, d, f, g, m, p, r, t, are called mutable consonants, because by aspiration or eclipsis they either entirely lose or change their sound.

l, n, p are called immutable consonants, because they are incapable of aspiration or eclipsis.

As the mutable consonants have very different sounds when aspirated, it seems proper to give them here with their variety of pronunciation:—



Ō in the beginning or end of a word sounds like *v*, similar to the Hebrew ו; as, mo baile, *my village*; ríb, *you*. In the middle of a word between broad vowels it is generally sounded like *w*; as, a leabap, *his book*.

Ĉ is sounded like the Greek χ, or *ch*, or *gh* in *lough*; as, deoc, *a drink*.

1. Ū and ġ sound like *y* in connexion with the slender vowels e and i; as, a ġeaneamuin, *his birth*.

2. Ū and ġ before and after a broad vowel have a slight guttural sound; as, mo ġuċ, *my voice*. This sound is not easily given in English, and must be learned.

Ɔ is not sounded at all; as, an Ɔir, pronounced like as, an ir, *of the man*.

Ṁ is pronounced like *b*.

Ɔ is pronounced like *Ph* in *Philip*, or in *philosopher*; as, a Ɔáir, *his suffering*.

Š and ċ are pronounced like *h* alone; as, mo Ɔólár, *my comfort*; a ċeanga, *his tongue*.

The immutable consonants alone admit of doubling in the middle or end of words; as, buin, *to us*. Ol and ln in the middle of words are pronounced like ll, and on like nn; as, coblað, *sleep*; ceabna, *the same*.

#### § 4.—DIPHTHONGS.

There are in Irish thirteen diphthongs, which are: æ, ai, ea, ei, eo, eu, ia, io, iu, oi, ua, ui. æ, ao, eu, ia, ua, are always long, the remaining are sometimes long and sometimes short.

Those diphthongs which have their first vowel long are generally pronounced like dissyllables; as cáim, *I am*. The following is a Table of the diphthongs and their pronuciation:—

##### A.—*Sounds of the Long Diphthongs.*

æ like <i>ai</i> in <i>pain</i> .	. . .	lae, of a <i>day</i> .
ao „ <i>ay</i> „ <i>mayor</i> .	. . .	aon, <i>one</i> .
eu „ <i>a</i> „ <i>fare</i> .	. . .	ġeur, <i>sharp</i> .
ia „ <i>ea</i> „ <i>clear</i> .	. . .	ciall, <i>sense</i> .
ua somewhat like <i>oe</i> in <i>doer</i> .		Ɔuar, <i>cold</i> .

B.—*Sounds of the Variable Diphthongs.*

a	long,	like	awi	in	<i>drawing.</i>	. . .	τáim,	<i>I am.</i>
—	short,	„	a	„	<i>rang.</i>	. . .	raíl,	<i>a beam.</i>
—	„	„	i	„	<i>irregular.</i>	. . .	láráin,	<i>a light.</i>
ea	long,	„	a	„	<i>bane.</i>	. . .	ḍéan,	<i>do.</i>
—	short,	„	ea	„	<i>heart.</i>	. . .	ceart,	<i>just.</i>
ei	long,	„	ei	„	<i>reign.</i>	. . .	féin,	<i>self.</i>
—	short,	„	i	„	<i>fir.</i>	. . .	ḡeir,	<i>fat.</i>
eo	long,	„	yeo	„	<i>yeoman.</i>	. . .	reól,	<i>a sail.</i>
—	short,	„	u	„	<i>dusk.</i>	. . .	ḍeod,	<i>a drink.</i>
io	long,	„	ee	„	<i>queen.</i>	. . .	féin,	<i>wine</i>
—	short,	„	i	„	<i>bliss.</i>	. . .	féin,	<i>knowledge.</i>
iu	long,	„	ew	„	<i>few.</i>	. . .	féin,	<i>worthy.</i>
—	short,	„	o	„	<i>done.</i>	. . .	féin,	<i>boil.</i>
oi	long,	„	o	„	<i>more.</i>	. . .	cóin,	<i>just.</i>
—	„	„	oi	„	<i>toil.</i>	. . .	coill,	<i>a wood.</i>
—	short,	„	ui	„	<i>quill.</i>	. . .	coir,	<i>a crime.</i>
—	„	„	u	„	<i>crutch.</i>	. . .	trois,	<i>a fight.</i>
ui	long,	„	ui	„	<i>fruit.</i>	. . .	cúig,	<i>five.</i>
—	short,	„	ui	„	<i>quill.</i>	. . .	fuil,	<i>blood.</i>

## § 5.—TRIPHTHONGS.

The following five triphthongs are used in the Irish language, and are always long:—

aoi	like	ee	in	<i>keep.</i>	. . . . .	maoin,	<i>treasure.</i>	
eo	„	yeo	„	<i>yeoman,</i>	with <i>i</i> after it.	feoil,	<i>flesh.</i>	
ia	„	eei	„	<i>seeing.</i>	. . . . .	liaig,	<i>a physician.</i>	
iu	„	iewi	„	<i>viewing.</i>	. . . . .	ciuin,	<i>gentle.</i>	
ua	nearly	like	u	in	<i>assured.</i>	. . . . .	cuaird,	<i>a visit.</i>

## CHAPTER II.

## § 1.—ECLIPSIS.

Certain consonants are very frequently, both in inflexion and combination of words, prefixed to others, and thereby destroy the sound of that consonant to which they are so prefixed. This is called eclipsing the other letter. All the mutable consonants, except *m* (which is an eclipsing letter, not an eclipsed), when they

begin a word, and are followed by a vowel, or the immutables, may be eclipsed thus:—

b	is eclipsed by m; as, áṛ m-baile, <i>our town</i> .
c	”     ḡ; as, áṛ ḡ-ceapτ, <i>our right</i> .
ḃ and ḡ	”     n; as, áṛ n-Ḍia, <i>our God</i> ; áṛ n-ḡearán, <i>our complaint</i> .
f and p	”     b; as, ḃ-ḡuil tu, <i>art thou?</i> áṛ ḃpém, <i>our punishment</i> .
r	”     τ; as, áṛ τ-rlat, <i>the rod</i> .
τ	”     ḃ; as, áṛ ḃ-ḡeine, <i>our fire</i> .

“ḡ is but partly eclipsed by n, the sound of both letters uniting to form a compound; as, *ng* in *long, hang, &c.*, or as *nḡ* in *ainḡeal*; thus, *na n-ḡorτ*, pronounced *nanḡ urth, of the fields*.”—*Irish Primer*, p. 34.

Instead of the usual method, sometimes the initial letter is improperly doubled to indicate the eclipse; as, *cc, ττ, &c.*, instead of *ḡc, ḃτ*; thus, *a cclañ, their children*, for *a ḡ-clañ*.

There is sometimes a disregard of eclipsis, improperly used, following the English, as in the word *ppailm*, and which ought to be *pailm, &c.*

## § 2.—ACCENT, &c.

An accent is placed over vowels and diphthongs when they are long; as, *bár, death*, long; *mac, son*, short. Triphthongs do not require the accent being always long.

As the following contractions are common in printed books: we here present them:—

ḡ aḡur.	ḡ ea.	.i. eaḃon, <i>viz.</i>
ḡ ar.	ḡ ui.	ḡc <i>etc.</i>
ḡ air.	ḡ nn.	ḡ rí.

PART II.  
E T Y M O L O G Y .

CHAPTER I.

THERE are nine Parts of Speech in Irish; viz. Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

THE ARTICLE.

The Irish language has only one Article, which is *an*, and which corresponds to the definite article *the* in English; as, *an fear, the man*; and sometimes gives an abstract signification to nouns, e. g. *éiríodh an peacadóir an ríogal, sin entered the world*.—Rom. v. 12. *Do éirearḡair an báir, death laid low*.

The article *an* is thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.
N. & A.	an.	an.		na.	na.
Gen.	an.	na.		na.	na.
Prep.	don.	don.		dona.	dona.

Or it may be expressed simply thus: Nom. *an*; Gen. Masc. *an*; Fem. *na*; Plural, *na*. The prepositional case is formed by prefixed various prepositions.

Here it may be proper to lay before the learner the changes which the article causes in the beginning of nouns.

1. If the noun begins with a vowel, the article prefixes *τ* to the nominative singular of masculines, and *h* to the genitive singular of feminines: it prefixes *h* to all the cases of the plural except the genitive, to which *n* is prefixed.\*

---

\* This is explained by O'Donovan as being the substitute for eclipsing, which should take place here (vid. 2); for, as he remarks, "in every situation where an initial consonant is eclipsed an initial vowel takes *n*; as, *án n-arán, our bread*."—*Irish Grammar*, p. 65.

2. If the noun begins with a mutable consonant, except *ð*, *τ*, *ρ*, the article aspirates the initial mutables of masculines in the genitive and prepositional, and of feminines in the nominative and prepositional.

In the genitive plural all initial mutables, including *ð* and *τ*, are eclipsed, except *m* and *ρ*.

3. If the noun begins with *ρ*, followed by a vowel, or by *l*, *n*, or *ρ*, wherever the article would aspirate other consonants, it, in this case, eclipses *ρ* by prefixing *τ*.

4. If the noun should begin with *l*, *n*, or *ρ*, or *ρ* before a mute, the article causes no change whatever, or in the singular of those beginning with *ð* or *τ*.

After a preposition ending in a vowel the *a* of the article is dropped. In printed books this is generally indicated by an apostrophe; as, *ó'n*.



## CHAPTER II.

### THE NOUN.

#### § 1.—THE NOUN GENERALLY.

The properties of nouns are, Gender, Number, Person, and Case.

There are but two genders in Irish,—the Masculine and the Feminine. The following are a few general rules for ascertaining to which a noun belongs; but in most cases the learner must find the gender by experience, or from a lexicon.

The following nouns are masculine:—Names of men and males generally.

Diminutives in *an*, *in*; derivatives in *aðe*, *að*, *uðe*, *oiðe*, *aípe*, *óip*,\* *op*, *aó*; abstract substantives in *ap*; as, *τineap*, *sickness*; and usually monosyllables in *aó*, *uóτ*, *up*, and *uó*; as, *uóτ*, *the breast*.

Generally the following are feminine:—Names of

\* Personal nouns ending in *óip*; as, *buailteoir*, *a thresher*.

women and females, of countries, rivers, and diseases; diminutives in  $\acute{o}\xi$ ; derivatives in  $\acute{a}\tau$ ; as,  $\rho\acute{o}\xi\acute{a}\tau$ , *a kingdom*; and abstract substantives, except those in  $\acute{a}\rho$ ; as,  $\xi\acute{i}le$ , *whiteness*; and in most cases those nouns in which the last vowel is slender.

Neilson says there are in Irish six cases: the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative: in form these may be reduced to four.\* The Nominative, Genitive, *Prepositional case*† (which includes the cases usually called the Dative and Ablative, for these are both formed by prepositions), and the Vocative. This arrangement will serve to simplify the nouns and adjectives very much. Under the nominative form we include the relations of the nominative and accusative; under the prepositional, as we said before, the dative and ablative.‡

The only thing then necessary to be said about the cases is, that in the termination, the *nominative and vocative feminine are always alike*, and *the genitive and vocative masculine*.

There are five declensions§ of nouns in Irish, which follow.

## § 2.—FIRST DECLENSION—MASCULINES.

The genitive is formed from the nominative by adding a slender vowel to the broad one in the termination, or by changing the broad vowel or diphthong of the noun into a slender one.

\* There seems no just ground to conclude, with O'Donovan, that there is but one case different from the nominative, in whatever sense we understand the word "case."

† This is the name given by O'Donovan in speaking of the cases, but throughout the rest of his Grammar he calls it the Dative.

‡ We cannot be blamed any more for this than Lindley Murray, who reduces the cases of the English to three, nominative, genitive, and objective, and still farther, to the nominative and genitive.

§ Neilson makes only four, and Connellan six. We have followed O'Donovan in making five.

In the plural the nominative is like the genitive singular, and the genitive like the nominative singular.

The prepositional case ends in the plural in *ib*; this is invariable throughout all the declensions.

The vocative case plural is formed by adding *a* to the nominative singular.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>ball.</i>		Nom. <i>ball.</i>
Gen. <i>ball.</i>		Gen. <i>ball.</i>
Prep. <i>do ball.*</i>		Prep. <i>do ballaib.</i>
Voc. <i>a ball.†</i>		Voc. <i>a balla.</i>

In like manner decline—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Dall, a blind man.</i>		<i>Capán, a path.</i>
<i>Fear, Gen. fear, a man.</i>		<i>Sólár, comfort.</i>
<i>Mac, a son.</i>		<i>bhomaó, a colt.</i>

Some nouns of this declension form the nominative plural by adding *ta* to the singular; as, *peol, peolta*.

Many nouns ending in *aó* form the nominative plural by adding *e* to genitive singular; *ó* in declension becomes *ó*; as, *ualac*; Gen. Sing. *ualaio*; Nom. Pl. *ualaioe*.

“When the nominative plural has a different form from the genitive singular, the dative plural of regular nouns is, without exception, formed from it in this and all the other declensions; as, *rgéal, rgéalta*; Dat. Pl. *rgéaltaib.*”—*O’ Donovan.*

### § 3.—SECOND DECLENSION.

The nouns of this declension are generally feminine.

\* The aspiration of the *b* does not depend upon whether the case be what was classed dative or ablative, but on the preposition used in either case.

† *a* or *o* is always prefixed to the vocative. It aspirates the initial mutable.

The genitive singular has a slender increase. This causes an attenuation of the preceding syllable, if it be not slender already; according to the rule *caol le caol*, γc.

The prepositional case is formed from the genitive by dropping the increase.

The nominative plural has an increase regulated by the rule, *caol le caol*, γc.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>cop.</i>		Nom. <i>copa.</i>
Gen. <i>coipe.</i>		Gen. <i>cop.</i>
Prep. <i>do coip.</i>		Prep. <i>do copuib.</i>
Voc. <i>a coip.*</i>		Voc. <i>a copá.</i>

In like manner decline—

<i>tríoblóib, trouble.</i>	<i>croc, a cross.</i>
<i>ríológ, a farmer.</i>	<i>cloc, a stone.</i>

Some nouns, the vowel of whose termination is slender, form the plural either by adding a slender termination, or *eaña*; as, *luib, an herb*; Pl. *luibe*, or *luibeaña*: “but the latter form,” says O’Donovan, “which is like the Saxon termination *en* (as in *oxen, women*), is more general, and better than the former because more distinct and forcible.”—*Irish Grammar*, p. 91.

In Munster they sometimes use a compound termination; as, *luibe, luibeañaáa*.

If the nominative plural be formed by adding *te* to the singular, as sometimes happens, the genitive plural is formed from it by adding *aó*; as, *coill, a wood*; Nom. Pl. *coillte*; Gen. Pl. *coillteaó*.

#### § 4.—THIRD DECLENSION.

The nouns of this declension are of both the masculine and feminine gender.

The genitive singular has a broad increase.

\* Some grammarians give this, *a cop*, but the vocative of nouns having a broad vowel in the termination of the nominative is generally attenuated.



The prepositional case ends like the nominative in the singular number.

The nominative plural takes a slender increase, *iðe* and *ce*, and a broad increase in *a*, *aīa*, and *aáa*.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>ḡeabóir.</i>		Nom. <i>ḡeabóiriðe.</i>
Gen. <i>ḡeabóra.</i>		Gen. <i>ḡeabóir.</i>
Prep. <i>ð'ḡeabóir.</i>		Prep. <i>ð'ḡeabóirið.</i>
Voc. <i>a ḡeabóir.</i>		Voc. <i>a ḡeabóiriðe.</i>

Carefully observing the rule *caol le caol, ḡc*, decline—

<i>mealltóir, a deceiver.</i>	<i>rlánuigétoir, a saviour.</i>
<i>móin, a bog.</i>	<i>ḡoir, knowledge.</i>
<i>lior, a rath.</i>	<i>ḡoil, flesh.</i>

Also, *átair, a father*; Gen. *átara*; Nom. Pl. *aíte*, or *aíteaca*; *brátair, a brother*; and *mátair, a mother*; also, *cuib*; Gen. *coda, a part*.

Those nouns in which the nominative plural ends in *ce* form the genitive by adding *að*:—*móin*; Gen. Pl. *móinteað*.

### § 5.—FOURTH DECLENSION.

The fourth declension comprises nouns of both genders which have no change in the singular number. Most nouns ending in vowels, and generally those in *íḡ*, *íð*, and *ín*, are of this declension.

The nominative plural is generally formed by adding *iðe*, *ce*, and *ce*, to nominative singular.

The genitive plural is formed by adding *ð* or *að* to nominative singular, and sometimes to nominative plural.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>ḡáine.</i>		Nom. <i>ḡáiniðe.</i>
Gen. <i>ḡáine.</i>		Gen. <i>ḡáineað.</i>
Prep. <i>ð'ḡáine.</i>		Prep. <i>ð'ḡáinið.</i>
Voc. <i>a ḡáine.</i>		Voc. <i>a ḡáiniðe.</i>

*Óime, a person*, makes *daoime*; *aítne* makes *aíteanta* in the nominative plural.

## § 6.—FIFTH DECLENSION.\*

This declension is of both genders.

The genitive singular is formed by adding *n* or *ñ*.

The prepositional case is formed by attenuating the termination of the genitive singular.

The nominative plural is generally formed by adding *a* to the genitive singular. Some nouns of this declension form their plurals irregularly, but they will be learned by practice, or from the Dictionary.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. cómairra.	Nom. cómairrana.
Gen. cómairran.	Gen. cómairra.
Prep. do cómairran.	Prep. do cómairranaib.
Voc. a cómairra.	Voc. a cómairrana.

## § 7.—IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Dia, *God*; lá, *a day*; bean, *a woman*; bó, *a cow*; mí, *a month*; caora, *a sheep*; cúb, *a hovel*; brú, or bpoib, *a womb*; ceo, *a fog*; cré, *clay*, are quite irregular, and are declined as follows:—

Dia, *m., God.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. Dia.	Nom. Dée, or Déite.
Gen. Dé.	Gen. Dia, or Déiteaib.
Prep. do Dia.	Prep. do Déib, or Déiteib.
Voc. a Dé, or Dia.	Voc. a Dée, or Déite.

---

\* Connellan makes a sixth declension of those which end in *ac*; as, caoir, *a city*. "If," he says, "the characteristic vowel be slender, it will be omitted in the genitive, but will be retained in the dative; if broad, the dative will take a small inflexion. The vocative is like the nominative; the genitive plural is generally like the genitive singular in form."—*Irish Grammar*, p. 25. This declension, however, is unnecessary.

*Úá, m., a day.*

Nom. <i>lá.</i>	Nom. <i>laete, or láite, and laotanta.</i>
Gen. <i>lae.</i>	Gen. <i>laeteað, or lá.</i>
Prep. <i>do lá, or ló.</i>	Prep. <i>do laeitið, or láitið.</i>
Voc. <i>a lá, or lae.</i>	Voc. <i>a laete, or láite.</i>

*bean, f., a woman.*

Nom. <i>bean.</i>	Nom. <i>mná.</i>
Gen. <i>mná.</i>	Gen. <i>ban.</i>
Prep. <i>do mnaoi</i>	Prep. <i>do mnáið.</i>
Voc. <i>a bean.</i>	Voc. <i>a mná.</i>

*bó, f., a cow.*

Nom. <i>bó.</i>	Nom. <i>bá, or bač.</i>
Gen. <i>bó.</i>	Gen. <i>bó.</i>
Prep. <i>do buin.</i>	Prep. <i>do buaið.</i>
Voc. <i>a bó.</i>	Voc. <i>a bá.</i>

*· mí, f., a month.*

Nom. <i>mí.</i>	Nom. <i>míora.</i>
Gen. <i>míora, mír.</i>	Gen. <i>míor..</i>
Prep. <i>do mír, mí.</i>	Prep. <i>a míoraib.</i>
Voc. <i>a mí.</i>	Voc. <i>a míora.</i>

*Caora, f., a sheep.*

Nom. <i>caora.</i>	Nom. <i>caoiriğ.</i>
Gen. <i>caorač.</i>	Gen. <i>caorač.</i>
Prep. <i>do čaora.</i>	Prep. <i>do čaoraib.</i>
Voc. <i>a čaora.</i>	Voc. <i>a čaorač.</i>

*Crú, m., a hut.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>crú.</i>	Nom. <i>craoite, and cróite.</i>
Gen. <i>craoi.</i>	Gen. <i>cró.</i>
Prep. <i>do cró.</i>	Prep. <i>do craoitið, &amp; cróitið.</i>
Voc. <i>a crú.</i>	Voc. <i>a craoite, &amp; cróite.</i>

brú, *f.*, *the womb.*

Nom. brú.	Nom. broña.
Gen. bruiñe, or broñ.	Gen. broñ.
Prep. do broiñ.	Prep. broñaib.
Voc. a brú.	Voc. a broña.

Ceo, *a fog*, makes ceoiḡ, and ciac in the genitive singular.

Cré, *f.*, *clay*, in the singular is declined thus:—

Nom. cré.
Gen. criab.
Prep. do cré.
Voc. a cré.

It would be well for the learner to practise himself in affixing the article to nouns, and to go through several nouns thus. The changes and eclipses which are caused by the article have been given in Chap. I. We give a few nouns here illustrative of each rule:—

an tathair, <i>the father.</i>	an capal, <i>the ass.</i>
an tearnbog, <i>the bishop.</i>	an fear, <i>the man.</i>
an óiḡ, <i>the virgin.</i>	an mac, <i>the son.</i>
an eala, <i>the swan.</i>	an bean, <i>the woman.</i>
an ḡeuḡ, <i>the branch.</i>	an rliab, <i>the mountain.</i>
an ragar, <i>the priest.</i>	an tḡuil, <i>the eye.</i>
an rioñac, <i>the fox.</i>	an tḡlat, <i>the rod.</i>
an taimḡeal, <i>the angel.</i>	

## CHAPTER III.

### THE ADJECTIVE.

THERE are four declensions of adjectives.

#### § 1.—THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The first declension consists of adjectives ending in consonants having the vowel of the last syllable broad.

In the masculine the inflexions are the same as those of the first declension of nouns, except that the nominative plural ends in *a*.

In the feminine the inflexions are the same as those of the second declension of nouns.

*Caol, slender.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
MASC.	FEM.	MASC. AND FEM.
Nom. caol.	caol.	Nom. caola.
Gen. caoil.	caoile.	Gen. caol.
Prep. ácaol.	ácaoil.	Prep. caola.*
Voc. ácaoil.	ácaol.	Voc. caola.

In like manner decline

árð, *high*.  
 òub, *black*.

mór, *great*.  
 bán, *white*.

§ 2.—SECOND DECLENSION.

This declension consists of adjectives ending in consonants, and having the vowel of their last syllable slender.

The genitive singular masculine does not change, but the genitive singular feminine and nominative plural have a small increase in *e*.

*Mín, smooth.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
MASC.	FEM.	MASC. AND FEM.
Nom. mín.	mín.	Nom. míne.
Gen. mín.	míne.	Gen. mín.
Prep. mín.	mín.	Prep. míne.
Voc. mín.	mín.	Voc. míne.

Decline as examples, *arráig, ancient*, and *tauir, tender*.

---

\* It is to be remarked that the prepositional case plural never terminates in *ib* unless when the adjective is used substantively. In adjectives this case is mostly like the nominative plural.

## § 3.—THIRD DECLENSION.

Adjectives ending in *amuil* belong to this declension.

The genitive singular, and nominative, vocative, and prepositional cases plural, are syncopated, and take a broad increase in *a*.

*ḡeanamuil, lovely.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
MASC. AND FEM.	MASC. AND FEM.
Nom. <i>ḡeanamuil.</i>	Nom. <i>ḡeanamla.</i>
Gen. <i>ḡeanamla.</i>	Gen. <i>ḡeanamuil.</i>
Prep. <i>ḡeanamuil.</i>	Prep. <i>ḡeanamla.</i>
Voc. <i>ḡeanamuil.</i>	Voc. <i>ḡeanamla.</i>

In like manner decline *pearamuil, manly*; *banamuil, womanly*. This termination, *amuil*, seems to mean *like to*, cognate, perhaps, to the Latin *SIMIL-IS*; thus, *pearamuil, like to a man, manly*; *ḡeanamuil, like to ḡean, grace, i. e. lovely*.

## § 4.—FOURTH DECLENSION.

This declension consists of adjectives ending in vowels: they are alike in all cases, genders and numbers.\*

*ḡorḡa, aged.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
MASC. AND FEM.	MASC. AND FEM.
Nom. <i>ḡorḡa.</i>	Nom. <i>ḡorḡa.</i>
Gen. <i>ḡorḡa.</i>	Gen. <i>ḡorḡa.</i>
Prep. <i>ḡorḡa.</i>	Prep. <i>ḡorḡa.</i>
Voc. <i>ḡorḡa.</i>	Voc. <i>ḡorḡa.</i>

---

\* "The only exception in the modern language is the word *teit*, *hot*; which makes *teḡ* in the plural. In the ancient language exceptions to this rule may be met with; as, *beo, living*; Gen. Sing. *bí*; as in *mac dé bí, son of the living God*."—O'Donovan's *Irish Grammar*, p. 113, n. "In the plural it makes *beḡa*, or *beoḡa*."—*Connellan*. *Teit*, however, is no exception as it is an irregular adjective, and does not end in a vowel.

## § 5.—ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH NOUNS.

Adjectives beginning with mutable consonants are aspirated in the nominative singular feminine, in the genitive singular masculine, in the vocative case singular of both genders, and in the plural in the nominative masculine if the noun ends in a consonant, and the prepositional masculine.\*

An fear geal, *the white man.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. an fear geal.	Nom. na fir geala.
Gen. an fíir gíl.	Gen. na bfeair ngeal.
Prep. don fear geal.	Prep. dona fearaib geala.
Voc. a fíir gíl.	Voc. a feara geala.

An bean geal, *the white woman.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. an bean geal.	Nom. na mná geala.
Gen. na mná gíle.	Gen. na mban ngeal.
Prep. don mnaoi gíl.	Prep. dona mnáib geala.
Voc. a bean geal.	Voc. a mná geala.

After this manner the learner might exercise himself in the following, given by Neilson in his Irish Grammar:—

MASC.	FEM.
an la fuar, <i>the cold day.</i>	an maidin fuar, <i>the cold morning.</i>
an craib mór, <i>the great tree.</i>	an cloic mór, <i>the great stone.</i>

“Consonants,” as O’Donovan remarks, “are aspirated in the plural merely for the sake of euphony, and not to distinguish the gender; for whenever the noun to which the adjective belongs terminates in a vowel, the

\* It is not easy to lay down any general rule about the prepositional case singular, as the influence upon the noun or adjective depends upon the preposition employed.

initial consonant of the adjective retains its natural sound; as, ceolta bíne, *sweet melodies*."

### § 6.—THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

In Irish there are three degrees of comparison,—the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

In both the comparative and superlative the form of the adjective is the same, and they are distinguished from one another only by the particle affixed, or the context.

The comparative is formed by putting *níor*, *more*, before the genitive singular feminine of the positive, and the superlative by putting *í*, or *ar*, *most*, before the same; as, *geal*, *white*; *níor gíle*, *whiter*; *ar gíle*, *whitest*.\*

The postfix *de* is entitled to be considered a degree of comparison in an important sense, for, though it means "of it," literally, the analysis of its meaning does not gainsay its use as a comparative, for it really compares a person or thing with its former self, and denotes a change, or an intensity of the quality expressed by the simple adjective.

### § 7.—IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

The following adjectives are irregular in their comparison, that is, they form their comparatives, and some their superlatives, from adjectives now obsolete:—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
beaḡ, <i>little.</i>	níor luḡa	ar luḡa.
faḃa, <i>long.</i>	níor faḃde, níor ría.	ar ría.
fupur, } <i>easy.</i>	níor upa, fupa.	ar upa.
urur, }		
foḡur, <i>near.</i>	níor foḡre, foḡre.	í foḡre.
ḡar, <i>near.</i>	níor ḡaire, ḡaire.	

---

\* The Irish language admits of what may be called a superlative of eminence by prefixing the particles *nó*, *rár*, *ór*, *an*, *úr*, to the adjective, which may generally be translated by our English word *very*, sometimes by *much*, *too*. If the adjective in this case begin with a mutable consonant, it is aspirated.



<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
ḡeápp, <i>short.</i>	níor ḡiorra.	—
maic̄, <i>good.</i>	níor feápp.	ar feápp.
mimic, <i>often.</i>	níor mionca.	—
mópp, <i>great.</i>	níor mó.	ar mó.
olc, <i>bad.</i>	níor meara.	ar meara.
ceic̄, <i>hot.</i>	níor ceo.	ar ceo.

### § 8.—NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

There is little to be said about the numerals, except to give a mere list of them. The learner will find it very important to be acquainted with these forms. Observe, however, that *dó*, *two*, and *ceachtair*, are never used with the noun, as they express the numbers in the abstract.

VALUE.	CARDINAL, <i>one</i> , ETC.	ORDINAL, <i>first</i> , ETC.
1.	aon.	céad.
2.	dá; abstract form, dó.	dara.
3.	trí.	treap and trínead.
4.	ceitpe; abstract, ceachtair.	ceachtnead.
5.	cúig.	cúigead.
6.	fé.	feiread and féinnead.
7.	feacht.	feachtnead.
8.	oict.	oictnead.
9.	naoi.	naoinead.
10.	deic̄.	deic̄nead.
11.	aon-déag.	aonnead déag.
12.	dó-déag.	dara déag.
13.	trí-déag.	trínead déag, or treap déag.
20.	fic̄e, fic̄ce.	fic̄ead, fic̄cead.
21.	aon a'p fic̄e, or aon ar p.	aonnead ar fic̄e.
30.	deic̄ ar fic̄e, tric̄e.	tric̄eadead, or deic̄nead ar fic̄e.
40.	dá fic̄e.	dá fic̄eadead.
50.	caogad, caoga, deic̄ a'p dá fic̄e.	deic̄nead ar dá fic̄e.
60.	trí fic̄e.	trí fic̄eadead.
70.	deic̄ ip trí fic̄e.	deic̄nead ar trí fic̄e.
80.	ceitpe fic̄e, oictmoḡad.	ceitpe fic̄eadead, or oictmoḡadead.
90.	noḡad, deic̄ ip ceitpe fic̄e.	deic̄nead ar ceitpe fic̄e, or noḡadead.
100.	ceud and céad.	ceudead and céadead.
1000.	míle.	mílead.
1,000,000.	milliún.	milliúnead.

All the following nouns, except the first, are formed from the cardinals:—

ḍír, or beirt, <i>two persons.</i>	peachtar, and móhpeirtar, <i>seven persons.</i>
triúr, <i>three persons.</i>	oútar, <i>eight persons.</i>
ceathrar, <i>four persons.</i>	naonbar, <i>nine persons,</i>
cúgear, <i>five persons.</i>	deicneabar, <i>ten persons.</i>
reirtar, <i>six persons.</i>	

Though, as O'Donovan remarks, it is evident, *pear*, a *man*, enters into the composition of the most of these, this idea, as he states, has been long forgotten, and we could apply them to *women* as well as *men*. From this observation of O'Donovan's we must except *ḍír* and *beirt*, which, not being compounded with *pear*, generally require their proper substantives in the genitive plural.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE PRONOUN.

There are six kinds of Pronouns, viz.—Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Indefinite. The compound pronouns cannot be considered as a separate class, as they are merely personal pronouns with prepositions.

#### § 1.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are four personal pronouns:—*mé*, *I*; *tu*, *thou*; *é*, *he*; and *sí*, *she*; which, when used emphatically, take an additional syllable, called the “emphatic increase.” We give here the two forms, simple and emphatic. It will be observed that the genitive case admits of no emphatic increase.

FIRST PERSON.		<i>Mé, I.</i>
<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>
Nom. <i>mé.</i>		Nom. <i>míre.</i>
Gen. <i>mo.</i>		—
Prep. <i>ḍaím.</i>		Prep. <i>ḍaímra.</i>

*Plural.*

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ριῖ, ιῖ.*	Nom. ριῖε.
Gen. ἄρ.	—
Prep. δούῖ.	Prep. δούῖε.

SECOND PERSON. Τύ, *thou.**Singular.*

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. τυ, τυ.	Nom. τυρα.
Gen. δο.	—
Prep. δуйт.	Prep. δуйтρε.
Voc. τυ.	Voc. τυρα.

*Plural.*

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ριῖ, ιῖ.	Nom. ριῖρε.
Gen. ἄρ.	—
Prep. δαοιῖ, διῖ.	Prep. δαοιῖρε.
Voc. ριῖ.	Voc. ριῖρε.

THIRD PERSON MASCULINE. Sé, *he.**Singular.*

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ρέ, έ.	Nom. ρέρεαν, έρεαν.
Gen. α.	—
Prep. δό.	Prep. δόραν.

THIRD PERSON FEMININE. Sí, *she.**Singular.*

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ρί, ί.	Nom. ρίρε, ίρε.
Gen. α.	—
Prep. δι.	Prep. διρε.†

\* Σιῖ, ριῖ, ρέ, ρί are the forms generally used for the nominative, and έ, ί, for the accusative; the forms ιῖ, ιῖ are nearly now in disuse.  
† Διριν is a form used when contempt is intended.

THIRD PERSON PLURAL COMMON GENDER. *Siad, they.*

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. <i>riað, iað.</i>	Nom. <i>riaðran, iaðran.</i>
Gen. <i>a.</i>	—
Prep. <i>doib.*</i>	Prep. <i>doibrean.</i>

It will be observed that the emphatic increase is always put according to the rule *caol le caol, &c.* It is this that causes the increase after *mé* to be written *pe*; as, *mípe*; the increase after *tú*, not *pe*, as that would violate the rule, but *ra*, as *túra*; also *ran* to be written *rean*, &c. Attention must be paid to this rule throughout.

*Féin, self*, is often affixed to the personal pronouns; as, *méféin, myself*, &c.

## § 2.—POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns are the same in form as the genitives of the personal pronouns, though not to be confounded with them; they are,—*mo, my*; *do, thy*; *a, his*, or *hers*; *ár, ours*; *úar, yours*; and *a, theirs*.

The possessives *mo*, *do*, and *úar* take the emphatic increase *ra*, or *pe*; *ár* takes *na* or *ne*; and *a ran*, or *rean*, according to the rule *caol le caol, &c.*; but the increase is always postfixed to the noun qualified by the possessives, or if that noun has an adjective to the adjective.

The following are the combinations of the possessives with prepositions:—

1. *With do, to.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>dom, to my.</i>	<i>doár, to our.</i>
<i>doð, to thy.</i>	—
<i>doá, to his, to her.</i>	<i>doá, to their.</i>

---

\* The other prepositions, as well as *do*, might be exhibited as instances of prepositional cases of pronouns: but these combinations will be found in § 7.

2. *With le, with.**Singular.*lem, *with my.*leb, *with thy.*3. *With an, in.**Singular.*am, *in my.*ad, aτ, *in thy.*na, *in his or her.**Plural.*'nár, *in our.*na, *in their.*4. *With ó, from.**Singular.*óm, *from my.*ód, *from thy.*óna, *from his or her.**Plural.*óna, *from their.*

## § 3.—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

á, *who, which, or what*; nóç, *who, which*; náç, *which not*; dá, sometimes *who, which*, sometimes *of which, of what*; cé bé, *who ever*; are the relative pronouns in Irish.

Neilson says: "The simple and original relative is á, *who, which*, for which do, or nóç, is often used in writing . . . cé bé is a contraction for cia, ce, or ci, *who*; ba, *were*, and é, or í, *he, she, or it*. But in all these expressions the relative á, *who or which*, is either expressed or understood."

## § 4.—INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The interrogatives are cia or ce, fem., cí, *who*—Latin, *quis*; plural, ciab, *who, what*; cað, creub, ðo ðé, *what*; cá, ðá, *what or where*.

"ðo ðé, as it is commonly written and pronounced,

may be only an abbreviation for *ḡuḡ* (Latin, *quid*) *é?* *what is it?*—*Neilson*.

### § 5.—DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative pronouns are: *ṛo*, *this, these*; *ṛin*, *that, those*; *ṛúḡ*, or *úḡ*, *yonder*. They are all indeclinable.

“When *ṛo* follows a word whose last vowel is slender, it is written *ṛi*, or *ṛe*, and sometimes *ṛeo*; as, *na h-am-ṛipe ṛi*, *of this time*;\* and *ṛin*, when it follows a word whose last vowel is broad, is written *ṛan* or *ṛoin* [*ṛean?*].”—*O'Donovan*. These changes are to accord with the rule *caol le caol, ṛc*.

“*Súḡ* is generally used with personal pronouns, and *úḡ* with nouns.”—*Connellan*.

### § 6.—INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

These are: *éigín*, *some*; *ḡibé* or *cibé*,† *whoever*; *aon*, *any*; *eile*, *other*; *a c'eile*, *each other*; *ḡac*, *every, each*; *ḡac uile*, *every*; *các*, *any other*; *neac*, *any one*; *ceac-tar*, or *neac-tar*, *either*; *an t'é*, *the person who*; *uile*, *all*. *Các* makes *cáiḡ* in the genitive singular; the rest are indeclinable.

### § 7.—PRONOUNS COMPOUNDED WITH PREPOSITIONS.

We have before given the combinations of the possessive pronouns with various prepositions; the personal are likewise compounded; and as these combinations occur frequently, they ought to be committed carefully to memory. These are, in fact, the personal pronouns in the prepositional case. There are fifteen of these combinations now in general use.

\* Keating's Hist., page 2.

† Spelled also *ḡiḡ b'é*, *cfa b'é*, evidently for *ḡiḡ* or *ciá baḡ é*; *ciḡ b'é* is *whatever*.

## 1.—With aḡ, at or with.

*Singular.*

aḡam, *with me.*  
 aḡaḃ, or aḡaḥ, *with thee.*  
 aḡe, *with him.*  
 aicī, *with her.*

*Plural.*

aḡuiḡ, *with us.*  
 aḡuib, *with you.*  
 aca, *with them.*

## 2. With ar, out of.

*Singular.*

aram, *out of me.*  
 araḃ, or arah, *out of thee.*  
 ar, *out of him.*  
 arḃe, arḥi, *out of her.*

*Plural.*

aruiḡ, *out of us.*  
 aruib, *out of you.*  
 arca, arḃa, *out of them.*

## 3. With ar, upon.

*Singular.*

orm, *on me.*  
 ort, *on thee.*  
 ar, *on him.*  
 urpe, urḥi, *on her.*

*Plural.*

orruib, *on us.*  
 orruib, *on you.*  
 ortca, or orra, *on them.*

## 4. With cum, towards, to.

*Singular.*

cugam, *unto me.*  
 cugaḃ, cúḡah, *unto thee.*  
 cúḡe, *unto him.*  
 cúḡe, *unto her.*

*Plural.*

cugaiḡ, *unto us.*  
 cuguib, *unto you.*  
 cūca and cūca, *unto them.*

## 5. With de, from, off.

*Singular.*

ḃiom, *from me.*  
 ḃioḥ, *from thee.*  
 de, *from him.*  
 ḃi, *from her.*

*Plural.*

ḃiḡ, *from us.*  
 ḃiḃ, *from you.*  
 ḃioḃ, *from them.*

## 6. With do, to.

*Singular.*

ḃaḡh, and ḃom, *to me.*  
 ḃuic, *to thee.*  
 ḃó, *to him.*  
 ḃi, *to her.*

*Plural.*

ḃúib, *to us.*  
 ḃaioḃ, ḃiḃ, *to you.*  
 ḃóib, *to them.*

7. *With eioir, or ioir, between.**Plural.*eadoiuñ, *between us.*eadoiuib, *between you.*eatoirra, and eatoirta, *between them.*8. *With ra, or ro, under.**Singular.*rúm, *under me.*rúb, rúτ, *under thee.*raoi, and ré, *under him.*rúite, rúiti, *under her.**Plural.*rúin, *under us.*rúib, *under you.*rúta, *under them.*9. *With añ, in.**Singular.*ioñam, *in me.*ioñab, ioñat, *in thee.*añ, *in him.*iñce, iñci, *in her.**Plural.*ioñain, *in us.*ioñuib, *in you.*ioñta, *in them.*10. *With im, or um, upon or about.**Singular.*umam, *about me.*umab, umat, *about thee.*uime, *about him.*uimpe, uimpi, *about her.**Plural.*umain, *about us.*umuib, *about you.*umpra, *about them.*11. *With le, or re, with.**Singular.*liom, riom, *with me.*leat, riot, *with thee.*leir, riir, *with him.*lé, léite, ria, *with her.**Plural.*lin, rin, *with us.*lib, riib, *with you.*leo, riu, *with them.*12. *With o, or ua, from.**Singular.*uaim, *from me.*uait, *from thee.*uaib, *from him.*uaiete, uaieti, *from her.**Plural.*uain, *from us.*uuib, *from you.*uaita, *from them.*



13. *With roim, before.**Singular.*

róimam, *before me.*  
 róimad, róimac, *before thee.*  
 roime, *before him.*  
 roimpe, roimri, *before her.*

*Plural.*

róimain, *before us.*  
 róimaid, *before you.*  
 róimra, *before them.*

14. *With tar, beyond.**Singular.*

tarim, *over me.*  
 tarit, tarad, *over thee.*  
 taruir, *over him.*  
 táirpe, táirri, *over her.*

*Plural.*

tarraim, *over us.*  
 tarraid, *over you.*  
 táirra, táirra, *over them.*

15. *With tré, through.**Singular.*

triom, *through me.*  
 trit, *through thee.*  
 trid, *through him.*  
 tríte, tríti, *through her.*

*Plural.*

truin, *through us.*  
 trid, *through you.*  
 tritá, *through them.*

The emphatic increases for these compounds are, in the singular, ra for the first and second person, rean for the third person. In the plural, ne, ni, for the first person; ra, re, for the second person; and ran, rean, for the third person.

Observe all through the rule caol le caol, &c.

## CHAPTER V.

## THE VERB.

## § 1.—OF THE VERB GENERALLY.

To verbs belong Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

In Irish there are three kinds of verbs: Active, Passive, and Neuter.

There are five variations of the verb as to significa-

tion: the Indicative, Imperative, Conditional, and Infinitive moods, and the Participle.\*

There are five variations of the verb as to time: the Present, the Consuetudinal Present, the Past, the Consuetudinal Past, and the Future.

The root of the verb is the second person singular imperative active, from which all the other parts of the verb are formed by affixing certain terminations. Changes also take place in the beginning, but they are generally euphonic, and caused by certain particles prefixed, which serve to mark out some of the moods and tenses, and are sometimes not expressed, but understood.

The persons of the verb are formed in two different ways, analytically and synthetically. The analytic mode is the simplest; it expresses the various persons by the third person singular of the verb and the personal pronouns. The synthetic, which is the mode generally used in the ancient language, expresses the persons by terminational endings. Thus, in the analytic mode the verb is the same throughout, the different pronouns marking the various persons and the number. In the synthetic the verb has distinct terminations for each

\* What O'Donovan calls the Subjunctive Mood does not appear entitled to be called a mood in the Irish language. The influence of the particles, after which he states that mood follows, is no more entitled to that distinction than that of several other particles which will be found in § 3; and which it will be more simple for the learner to consult at one view. Mood is a variation of the verb as to signification, and there appears no good reason why the phrase *he is*, &c., should be in the indicative, and the phrases *he is not*, *is he?* *that he is*, &c., should be in the subjunctive mood, according to the theory, which in these instances would make mood to consist in the influence of certain particles upon initials, while in regular verbs a subjunctive mood is not allowed, even when the same initial changes take place. This theory requires that defective or irregular verbs have a mood which the regular verbs want, though in many instances given, the forms and signification of the regular and irregular verbs are exactly the same; and lastly, it is more simple to give the very few forms which are peculiar in their proper place, as there is nothing in the signification even of these few to make it necessary to perplex the learner by making a separate mood.

person except the third person singular. Thus the analytic form of the present indicative of *bí* is—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
τὰ μέ, <i>I am.</i>	τὰ ρῖṅ, <i>we are.</i>
τὰ τύ, <i>thou art.</i>	τὰ ρῖḃ, <i>you are.</i>
τὰ ρέ, <i>he is.</i>	τὰ ρῖαḃ, <i>they are.</i>

But the synthetic

τáιṁ, <i>I am.</i>	τάṁαοῖḃ, <i>we are.</i>
τáṅṅ, <i>thou art.</i>	τάτᾱοῖ, <i>you are.</i>
τὰ ρέ, <i>he is.</i>	τáṅḃ, <i>they are.</i>

The analytic is generally used in asking a question; e. g. an labraṅ τύ Ḃαιοῖḃḡε? *Do you speak Irish?* But in answering, the synthetic; thus, the answer to the above would be, labraim, *I speak.* “Should the answer be a continued subject, then either form may be used. The pronoun should never be used separately after the synthetic form, as it is only a repetition of the pronoun; as, ḃeanpaḃḃ ρῖαḃ, *they, they will do.*”—*Connellan.*

In English the analytic is the form used; in Latin the synthetic:

I love, <i>amo.</i>	We love, <i>amamus.</i>
Thou lovest, <i>amas.</i>	You love, <i>amatis.</i>
He loves, <i>amat.</i>	They love, <i>amant.</i>

But even in the English language there are evident traces of a synthetic form: thus, *thou lovest; he loves;* where *st* and *s* are evidently traces of terminational endings.

“Each of the tenses has a relative form ending in *ar*, *ear*, or *ior* in the present and future tenses of the indicative mood in the modern language . . . but in all the other tenses it is like the form for the third person singular; as, a *ḃeilear*, *who conceals;* a *ḃeilear*, *who will conceal;* a *ḃeil*, *who concealed;* a *ḃeilead*, *who used to conceal.*”—*O’Donovan’s Irish Grammar.*

In affixing terminations to the verb, the rule *caol le caol aḡur leaḃan le leaḃan* must be constantly kept in mind.

The terminational endings of the verb are given in the following Table.

## TABLE OF PERSONAL ENDINGS.

		ACTIVE VOICE.		PASSIVE VOICE.	
		Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
IMPERATIVE MOOD.	2. —		1. maor, or mír.	1. tap mé.	1. tap ríh.
	3. —	aó ré.	2. íó. 3. íóir.	2. tap tó. 3. tap é.	2. tap ríó. 3. tap íó.
	1. im.		1. maor, or míó.	1. tap mé.	1. tap íh, or ríh.
INDICATIVE MOOD.	2. ip.		2. caoi, or cí.	2. tap tó.	2. tap ríó.
	3. íó ré.		3. íó.	3. tap é.	3. tap íó.
	1. aó mé.		1. aó ríh.		
Consuetudinal Present.	2. aó tó.		2. aó ríó.		
Past.	3. aó ré.		3. aó ríó.		
	1. ar.		1. amar.	1. aó mé.	1. aó ríh.
	2. ir.		2. abar.	2. aó tó.	2. aó ríó.
Consuetudinal Past.	3. — ré.		3. abar.	3. aó é.	3. aó íó.
	1. íh.		1. maor, or mír.	1. caoi, or cí mé.	1. caoi, or cí ríh.
	2. tó.		2. caoi, or cí.	2. caoi, or cí tó.	2. caoi, or cí ríó.
Future.	3. aó ré.		3. íóir.	3. caoi, or cí é.	3. caoi, or cí íó.
	1. raó.		1. ramaor, rímíó.	1. rap mé.	1. rap ríh.
	2. ríó.		2. ríó.	2. rap tó.	2. rap ríó.
CONDITIONAL MOOD	3. ríó ré.		3. ríó.	3. rap é.	3. rap íó.
	1. ríh.		1. ramaor, or rímír.	1. ríó mé	1. ríó ríh.
	2. ríó.		2. ríó.	2. ríó tó.	2. ríó ríó.
INFINITIVE MOOD, aó.	3. ríó ré.		3. ríóir.	3. ríó é.	3. ríó íó.
	1. ríh.				
	2. ríó.				
		PARTICIPLE, aó.		INFIN. MOOD, ca or ce. PART., ca or ce.	

## § 2.—FORMATION OF MOODS AND TENSES.

## A.—ACTIVE VOICE.

The root is the second person singular imperative active; as, buaíl, *strike*.

The Present is formed by adding *im*, and the other personal endings, as given in the preceding Table, to the root; as, buaílím, *I strike*.

The Consuetudinal Present (Englished by “habitually do;” as, buaíleáñ me, *I habitually strike*) is formed by adding *añ* to the root. This tense has no synthetic form.

The Past Tense is formed by adding *ap* to the root, and prefixing *do*, which always aspirates the initial mutable in the active, but makes no change in the passive voice.

The Consuetudinal Past is formed by adding *iñ* and the other terminations to the root; as, buaíl, *do* buaílíñ.

The Future is formed by adding *ead*, and the other terminations given to the root; as, buaíl, buaílpead. Verbs of more than two syllables ending in *iḡim* in the first person singular present indicative active make the future in *oead*, or *oḡad*; as, foillriḡim, foillpeoad, and foillpeoḡad, *to reveal*.

The Conditional Mood is formed by adding *riñ* to the root and the various terminations given in the Table for the persons; as, buaíl, buaílriñ.

The Infinitive is formed (1) by adding *ad* to the root and prefixing *do*, which generally aspirates the initial mutable: this is the most usual mode, but it is (2) sometimes like the imperative; as, rḡriorí, infinitive, *do* rḡriorí, *to destroy*. (3.) Some drop a slender vowel; as, cuir, infinitive, *do* cúp, *to place*. (4.) Those in *uiḡ* form their infinitive by adding the usual termination *ad*, only dropping the *i*; as, beaḡuiḡ, infinitive, *do* beaḡuḡad, *to bless*. Those in *iḡ* form it in the usual mode, only inserting a broad vowel after the *i*, generally *u*; as, foillriḡ, infinitive, *do* foillriuḡad, *to shew*.

These changes, it should be borne in mind, are only euphonic, arising from that oft-repeated rule *caol le caol*, &c. (5.) Some add *τ* to the root, but O'Donovan says these have a second form; *αζαιρ*, infinitive, *δ'αζαιρτ*, or *αζραδ*, *to reprove*. (6.) Some add *αμιν*; as, *κρειδ*, infinitive, *δο κρειδεαμιν*, *to believe*. (7.) Some add *αιλ*; as, *αμνιζ*,\* infinitive *δ'αμναιιλ*, *to confess*. O'Donovan says: "In all verbal nouns borrowed from the English this termination is used in the corrupt modern Irish; as, *βοχαιιλ*, *to box*; *κιαιιλ*, *to kick*; *πολλαιιλ*, *to roll*; *ρμυδαιιλ*, *to smooth*," &c. (8.) Others, *αμ*; as *δεαν*, infinitive, *δο δεααμ*, *to do*. (9.) Others, again, *αδδ*; as, *ειρδ*, infinitive, *δ'ειρδεαδδ*, *to listen*. (10.) Some few end in *ρην*; as, *ρεικ*, *δ'ρεικρην*, *to see*. And lastly, some are so irregular that they can be reduced to no rule; as, *ιαρρ*, *δ'ιαρραιδ*, *to ask*; *γλαοδ*, infinitive, *δο γλαοδδ*. These last must be learnt by practice, or by consulting the Dictionary.

The Participles are formed from the root in the same way as the infinitive, but require certain particles preceding; for the present, *α* or *αζ*, for the past, *ιαρ*, which eclipses the initial mutable, and *αρ τι*, or *λε* for the future. These are frequently used substantively.

### B.—PASSIVE VOICE.

In the Passive Voice the analytic mode of forming the persons prevails; there is, therefore, only one terminational ending to be learned for each tense.

The Imperative is formed by adding *ταρ* to the root. It has a first person singular.

The present indicative is formed by adding the same terminational ending.

There is no separate form for the Consuetudinal Present.

---

\* This form is rare in verbs of this ending, *υιζ*: they generally follow (4) in the formation of their infinitives.

The Past is formed by adding αῶ, and prefixing ὄο, which in this voice makes no change in the initial mutable.

The Consuetudinal Past is formed by adding τᾱοι or τῑ: when the particle ὄο is prefixed, it does not affect the initial letter.

The Future is formed by adding ᾱρ or ρᾱρ to the imperative active.

The Conditional Mood is formed by adding ρῖοε to the root.

The Infinitive is formed by prefixing the infinitive of the verb *to be* to the passive participle; as, ὄο βεῖε̄ buailte, *to be struck*.

The Participle is formed by adding τᾱ or τε.

The Passive voice may also be formed, as in English, by the various parts of the verb *to be*, and the passive participle; as, τᾱ μέ buailte, or τᾱίμ buailte, *I am struck*.

### § 3.—ASPIRATIONS AND ECLIPSES.

In order to account for the various changes in the initials of the verb, we shall here give a list of such particles as aspirate and eclipse.

#### A.—THOSE THAT ASPIRATE.

1. ᾶρ, *whether?* (compounded of ᾱν, *whether*, and ρο, sign of the past tense). It is only prefixed to the past tense.

2. ὄο and ρο signs of the past tense.

3. ζῶρ, *that* (compounded of ζο, *that*; and ρο, sign of the past). It is never used except with the past tense. O'Donovan states an exception "in its union with the assertive verb ἱρ or ᾱβ; as, ζῶρᾱβ ἑ, *that it is he;*" but this may be analyzed ζο ρο βαῶ ἑ, and therefore be no exception at all.

4. Mά, *if*; prefixed to the indicative mood.

5. Mᾱρ, *as, like as*.

6. Nάcᾱρ, *which not* (compounded of nάc, *that not*,

and πο, sign of the past); prefixed to the past. It is generally contracted into *νάρ*.

7. *Νί*, *not*; prefixed to the present and future.

8. *Νίον*, *not* (compounded of *νί*, the preceding particle, and *πο*); prefixed to the past.

#### B.—THOSE THAT ECLIPSE.

1. *Αν*, *whether?*

2. *Ώο*, *that*,

3. *Οά*, *if*; prefixed to the past tense, and also sign of the Conditional Mood.

4. *Ιαρ*, *after*; only prefixed to the past participle.

5. *Μαρ α*, *where, in which*; as, *μαρ α ν-δύβαιρτ*, *where he said*.

6. *Μυνα*, *unless*.

7. *Νάϙ*, *which not*. In the past tense this is compounded with *πο*, and becomes *νάρ*, *νάϙαρ*; it then aspirates, the aspiration arising, not from *νάϙ*, but *πο*. — *Vid.* A, 6.

“When the relative *α*, *who*, is preceded by a preposition expressed or understood, the initial consonant of the verb which immediately follows it will be eclipsed, if of the class which admits of eclipsis; and if the initial of the verb be a vowel, it will have *η* prefixed; as, *ο α δ-τάινιζ*, *from whom came*; *ο α ν-ερίϙεαῖ*, *from which rises*; but if the particle *πο*, or an abbreviation of it, follows the relative *α*, then the initial consonant of the verb immediately following it will be under the influence of this particle, and suffer aspiration instead of eclipsis; as, *Αδάιη ορ ῑάραμαρ*, i. e. *Αδάιη ο α πο ῑάραμαρ*, *Adam from whom we have sprung*.” — *O'Donovan*.

#### § 4.—OF THE REGULAR VERB.

The learner having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the Table of Personal Endings, and the rules for the formation of the various moods and tenses, may now, without more assistance, proceed to the regular verb. We accordingly give a synoptical Table of it here:—



TABLE OF THE REGULAR VERB—*bual*, to strike.

		ACTIVE VOICE.		PASSIVE VOICE.	
		Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
IMPERATIVE MOOD.	1. . . . .		1. <i>bualaimís.</i>	1. <i>bualtear mé.</i>	1. <i>bualtear mí.</i>
	2. <i>bual.</i>		2. <i>bualó.</i>	2. <i>bualtear tú.</i>	2. <i>bualtear sib.</i>
	3. <i>bualleáó ré.</i>		3. <i>bualóif.</i>	3. <i>bualtear é.</i>	3. <i>bualtear iad.</i>
Present Tense.	1. <i>bualim.</i>		1. <i>bualimís.</i>	1. <i>bualtear mé.</i>	1. <i>bualtear mí.</i>
	2. <i>bualip.</i>		2. <i>bualí.</i>	2. <i>bualtear tú.</i>	2. <i>bualtear sib.</i>
	3. <i>bualió ré.</i>		3. <i>bualó.</i>	3. <i>bualtear é.</i>	3. <i>bualtear iad.</i>
Consuetudinal Present.	1. <i>bualleáó mé.</i>		1. <i>bualleáó mí.</i>		
	2. <i>bualleáó tú.</i>		2. <i>bualleáó sib.</i>		
	3. <i>bualleáó ré.</i>		3. <i>bualleáó iad.</i>		
Past.	1. <i>do bualleap.</i>		1. <i>do bualleamap.</i>	1. <i>do bualleáó mé.</i>	1. <i>do bualleáó mí.</i>
	2. <i>do bualip.</i>		2. <i>do bualleabap.</i>	2. <i>do bualleáó tú.</i>	2. <i>do bualleáó sib.</i>
	3. <i>do bual ré.</i>		3. <i>do bualleabap.</i>	3. <i>do bualleáó é.</i>	3. <i>do bualleáó iad.</i>
Consuetudinal Past.	1. <i>do bualí.</i>		1. <i>do bualmí.</i>	1. <i>do bualleáó mé.</i>	1. <i>do bualleáó mí.</i>
	2. <i>do bualtéad.</i>		2. <i>do bualí.</i>	2. <i>do bualleáó tú.</i>	2. <i>do bualleáó sib.</i>
	3. <i>do bualleáó ré.</i>		3. <i>do bualóif.</i>	3. <i>do bualleáó é.</i>	3. <i>do bualleáó iad.</i>
Future.	1. <i>bualpeadó.</i>		1. <i>bualpimís.</i>	1. <i>bualpeap mé.</i>	1. <i>bualpeap mí.</i>
	2. <i>bualpí.</i>		2. <i>bualpíó.</i>	2. <i>bualpeap tú.</i>	2. <i>bualpeap sib.</i>
	3. <i>bualpíó ré.</i>		3. <i>bualpíó.</i>	3. <i>bualpeap é.</i>	3. <i>bualpeap iad.</i>
CONDITIONAL MOOD.	1. <i>bualpí.</i>		1. <i>bualpimí.</i>	1. <i>bualpíó mé.</i>	1. <i>bualpíó mí.</i>
	2. <i>bualped.</i>		2. <i>bualpíó.</i>	2. <i>bualpíó tú.</i>	2. <i>bualpíó sib.</i>
	3. <i>bualpeadó ré.</i>		3. <i>bualpíóif.</i>	3. <i>bualpíó é.</i>	3. <i>bualpíó iad.</i>
INFINITIVE MOOD, <i>do bualóó.</i>		PARTICIPLE, <i>aó bualóó.</i>		PART. <i>bualte.</i>	
				INFIN. <i>a beít bualte.</i>	

TABLE OF THE VERB *bí*, to be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.		INDICATIVE MOOD—continued.			
Singular.	Plural.	GENERAL FORM.		NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORM. (See § 3).	
1. . . .	1. <i>bímisí.</i>	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
2. <i>bí.</i>	2. <i>bíobó.</i>	1. <i>bíom.</i>	1. <i>bímisí.</i>	1. <i>bíom.*</i>	1. <i>bímisí.</i>
3. <i>bíob, or bíbeaó ré.</i>	3. <i>bíoisí.</i>	2. <i>bíoisí.</i>	2. <i>bíoisí.</i>	2. <i>bíoisí.</i>	2. <i>bíoisí.</i>
		3. <i>bíbeaó, or bíoisí ré.</i>	3. <i>bíoisí.</i>	3. <i>bíbeaó ré.</i>	3. <i>bíoisí.</i>
INDICATIVE MOOD.					
Present Tense.					
GENERAL FORM.					
Singular.	Plural.				
1. <i>taim.</i>	1. <i>taimaisí.</i>	1. <i>do bíomar.</i>	1. <i>do bímisí.</i>	1. <i>naóar.</i>	1. <i>naóamar.</i>
2. <i>tair.</i>	2. <i>tairaisí.</i>	2. <i>do bíobar.</i>	2. <i>do bíoisí.</i>	2. <i>naóar.</i>	2. <i>naóabóar.</i>
3. <i>taí ré.</i>	3. <i>taíaisí.</i>	3. <i>do bíobóar.</i>	3. <i>do bíoisí.</i>	3. <i>naóar ré.</i>	3. <i>naóabóar.</i>
Present Tense.					
NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORM. (See § 3.)					
Singular.	Plural.				
1. <i>bíom.</i>	1. <i>bíomisí.</i>	CONDITIONAL MOOD.			
2. <i>bíoisí.</i>	2. <i>bíoisí.</i>				
3. <i>bíbeaó ré.</i>	3. <i>bíbeaó ré.</i>				
INFINITIVE MOOD.					
do beic.		Singular.		Plural.	
		1. <i>beioí.</i>	1. <i>beioímisí.</i>	1. <i>beioímisí.</i>	1. <i>beioímisí.</i>
		2. <i>beioíaisí.</i>	2. <i>beioíaisí.</i>	2. <i>beioíaisí.</i>	2. <i>beioíaisí.</i>
		3. <i>beioíaisí ré.</i>	3. <i>beioíaisí ré.</i>	3. <i>beioíaisí ré.</i>	3. <i>beioíaisí ré.</i>

\* It will be understood that the negative and interrogative forms require the proper particles preceding; as, *ní bíom, I am not; a mbíom, am I, or do I be, &c.*

## CHAPTER VI.

## OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

There are fourteen irregular\* verbs, viz.:—1. bí, the substantive verb *to be*. 2. Ír or ar, the assertive verb *it is*. 3. Abair, *to say*. 4. beir, *to bear*. 5. Óidim, *to see*. 6. Cluin, *to hear*. 7. Déan, *to do*. 8. Fağ, *to find*. 9. Ğním, *to do*. 10. Ít, *to eat*. 11. Ríğ, *to reach*. 12. Tabair, *to give*. 13. Tar, *to come*. 14. Téid or té, *to go*.

§ 1.—THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB, bí, *to be*.

The conjugation of this verb is given opposite. Besides táim there is another usual form of the present tense indicative, viz., atáim, atáir, &c.

The negative and interrogative form rabar may be regarded as a contracted form for po bídear.

§ 2.—THE ASSERTIVE OR IMPERSONAL VERB ÍR OR AR, *it is*.

This is the simplest verb in the language; it corresponds with the logical copula, and therefore may fairly be called, with O'Donovan, "*the assertive verb*." For the sake of euphony, it takes the short forms of the personal pronouns é, íad, &c.

The following is all that is used of this verb in the spoken language:—

Present, ír or ar, *it is*.  
 Past, bað or ba, *it was*.  
 Future, buð, *it will be*.

The form ab occurs with the particles do, go, gur, &c., in a past and present signification, and also with evident propriety in some interrogatory sentences; as, do'b áluin an bean í, *she was a beautiful woman*; dei-

---

\* Irregular verbs in the Irish language may more properly be called merely defective verbs; some of whose tenses are not in use, but are formed from obsolete verbs. Their terminations are the same as those of the regular verb.

rim gurab é, *I say it is, or was, as the case may be;*  
 ab é ro an fear, *is this the man?*

§ 3.—Abair, *to say.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
.....	abramasoir, abramasoid,
	abram.
abair.	abraíð.
abrað ré.	abraíðir.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
deirim, or abram.	deirimíð, or abramasoid,
	abram.
deirir, or abrair.	deiríð, or abraíð.
deir ré, or abraíð ré.	deiríð, or abraíð.

CONSUE TUDINAL PRESENT.

deirteá mé, tú, ré, &c.

PAST TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
dubrar.	dubramar.
dubrair.	dubraðar.
dubairt ré.	dubraðar.

CONSUE TUDINAL PAST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
deiriñ.	deirimír.
deirteá.	deiríð.
deirteá ré.	deiríðir.

FUTURE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
déarfað.	déarfamasoid.
déarfair.	déarfaíð.
déarfaíð ré.	déarfaíð.



## REMARKS.

The past tense, active voice, is not aspirated except after ní, *not*; nor does it take the particles do or po before it, as past tenses generally do. O'Donovan supposes it to be compounded of the particle ad, and the old verb beirim, *I say*. It may be a contraction of do beireap, from beirim, into doḃrap, and that by an easy change into duḃrap.

§ 4.—beip, *to bear*.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
.....	beirimír.
beip.	beipíḃ.
beipeaḃ ré.	beipíḃír.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
beirim.	beirimíḃ.
beipír.	beipíḃíḃ.
beipíḃ ré.	beipíḃ.

## CONSUE TUDINAL PRESENT.

beipeaḃ mé, ꝛc.

## PAST TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
puḡar.	puḡamar.
puḡair.	puḡabar.
puḡ ré.	puḡabar.

## CONSUE TUDINAL PAST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
beiriñ.	beirimír.
beirted.	beirtí.
beirtead ré.	beirtísr.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
béarfab.	béarfamaoib.
béarfair.	béarfad.
béarfaið ré.	béarfaið.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
béarfañ.	béarfamaoir.
béarfá.	béarfad.
béarfaið ré.	béarfaiðsr.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

do brait.

## PARTICIPLE.

aḡ brait.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beirtear mé, tú, gc.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

beirtear mé, gc.

## CONSUE TUDINAL PRESENT.

beirtí mé, tú, gc.

## FUTURE TENSE.

béarran mé, tú, &amp;c.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

béarrasóe mé, &amp;c.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

do beir beirte.

## PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

beirte.

§ 5.—*Cuidim, to see.*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.*

éidim, or éim.

éidir, or éir.

éid<sup>r</sup>é, or éiré.*Plural.*

éidimid, or éimid.

éid<sup>r</sup>í, or éirí.

éidid, or éir.

## CONSUE TUDINAL PRESENT.

éidean mé tú, &amp;c.

## PAST TENSE.

*Singular.*

éonaircar, coñcar.

éonaircair, coñcair.

éonairc re, coñaic ré.

*Plural.*

éoncamar, coñcamar.

éoncabar, coñcabar

concaðar, coñcaðar.

## CONSUE TUDINAL PAST.

*Singular.*éid<sup>r</sup>í.éid<sup>r</sup>éá.éid<sup>r</sup>ead ré.*Plural.*éid<sup>r</sup>í.éid<sup>r</sup>í.éid<sup>r</sup>í.



## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
éidreab.		éidrimís.
éidrip.		éidripís.
éidrið ré.		éidrið.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

éidriñ, éidreá, &amp;c.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

éidreap, mé, tú, &amp;c.

## PAST TENSE.

coñarcað, or coñcað, mé, tú, &amp;c.

## CONSUE TUDINAL PAST.

éidí mé, &amp;c.

## FUTURE TENSE.

éidreap mé, &amp;c.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

éidriðe mé, &amp;c.

## REMARKS.

This verb wants the imperative and infinitive moods, and participle active and passive, which are supplied by *raic*, which ought not to be classed among the irregular verbs, as it goes through all its moods and tenses regularly; it is not unlikely that this whole verb was originally *aíarcam*, and in process of time the *aíar* was dropped and the verb contracted into *éim*. O'Donovan says it is "pronounced *éim* in the North, and in parts of Meath, and is sometimes so written by local writers."

The past tense *coñarpc* is evidently taken from *aíarpc*, or *dearpc*.

The present and future tenses of this verb have the peculiarity of being aspirated like the past.

## § 6.—Cluin, to hear.

This verb is regular, except in the past tense, and in the infinitive mood, and participle.

## PAST.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
éualar.		éualamar.
éualair.		éualabar.
éualaid ré.		éualadar.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

do, or a éoirsin.

## PARTICIPLE.

aḡ éoirsin.

## § 7.—Déan, to do.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
. . . .		déanamaoir, déanamaoib and déanam.
déan.		déanaid.
déanaid ré.		déanaidir.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
déanam.		déaneamaoib.
déanair.		déanraoi.
déanaid ré.		déanaib.

## CONSUEITUDINAL PRESENT.

déanañ mé, &c.

## PAST TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ḃéarnar, and ḃéanar.	ḃéarnamar, and ḃéanamár.
ḃéarnair, and ḃéanair.	ḃéarnaḃar, and ḃéanaḃar.
ḃéarnaḃ, and ḃéan ré.	ḃéarnaḃar, and ḃéanaḃar.

## CONSUE TUDINAL PAST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ḃéanaíḃ, and ḃéarnaiḃ.	ḃéanamaoir, and ḃéarna- maoir.
ḃéantá.	ḃéantaioi.
ḃéanaḃ, and ḃéarnaḃ ré.	ḃéanaíḃir, and ḃéarnaiḃir.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ḃéanraḃ.	ḃéanraḃaioiḃ.
ḃéanrair.	ḃéanraíḃ.
ḃéanraíḃ ré.	ḃéanraioiḃ.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ḃéanraíḃ.	ḃéanraḃaioir.
ḃéanra.	ḃéanraíḃ.
ḃéanraíḃ ré.	ḃéanraíḃir.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

ḃo ḃéanaíḃ, or ḃo ḃéanaḃ.

## PARTICIPLE.

aḡ ḃéanaíḃ, or aḡ ḃéanaḃ.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ḃéantar mé, ḡc.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

ḃéantar mé, tḡ, ḡc.

## PAST TENSE.

déanað, and deárnað mé, &c.

## FUTURE TENSE.

déanfaḡ mé, &c.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

deánfaide mé, &c.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

do beic déanta.

## PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

déanta.

## § 8.—Fad, to find.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
.....	
faḡ.	faḡmaoir, or faḡmaoib.
faḡað ré.	faḡaib.
	faḡaibír.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
faḡaim.	faḡmaoib.
faḡair.	faḡcaib.
faḡaib ré.	faḡaib.

Or,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ḡeibim.	ḡeibimib.
ḡeibir.	ḡeibcib.
ḡeib ré.	ḡeibib.

## PAST TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
fuapar.	fuapamar.
fuapair.	fuapabar.
fuair ré.	fuapadar.

## CONSUEITUDINAL PAST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ḡeibhí.	ḡeibimí.
ḡeibteá.	ḡeibteá.
ḡeibeáð ré.	ḡeibidí.

And,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ḡaḡaí.	ḡaḡamaí.
ḡaḡtá.	ḡaḡtá.
ḡaḡað ré.	ḡaḡaidí.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ḡeabað or ḡeobað.	ḡeabamaí, or ḡeobamaí.
ḡeabair, or ḡeobair.	ḡeabteá, or ḡeobteá.
ḡeabaid, or ḡeobaid ré.	ḡeabaid, or ḡeobaid.

## INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FUTURE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
bḡeab.	bḡeamaí.
bḡeair.	bḡeateá.
bḡeab ré.	bḡeaid.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ḡeobair, or ḡeabair.	ḡeobamaí, or ḡeabamaí.
ḡeobteá, ꝑc.	ḡeobteá, ꝑc.
ḡeobað ré, ꝑc.	ḡeobaidí, ꝑc.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

bḡaí.

## PARTICIPLE.

aḡaí.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

faḡtar mé, tú, &c.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

faḡtar mé, tú, &c.

## PAST TENSE.

fuaraḡ, or ffaíe mé, tú, &c.

## CONSUEUDINAL PAST.

ḡeibteí, or ffaíḡteí mé, tú, &c.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ḡeobteaiḡe mé, &c.

## § 9.—ḡním, to do.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.*

ḡním.  
ḡnír.  
ḡníḡ ré.

*Plural.*

ḡnímíḡ.  
ḡníceíḡ.  
ḡníḡ.

## PAST TENSE.

*Singular.*

ḡníḡear, or ríḡnear.  
ḡníḡur, or ríḡnur.  
ḡníḡ ré, or ríḡne ré, and  
ríḡ ré.

*Plural.*

ḡníḡḡmar, or ríḡnearmar.  
ḡníḡḡbar, or ríḡnearbar.  
ḡníḡḡbar, or ríḡnearbar.

## CONSUE TUDINAL PAST.

*Singular.*

ḡnḡbḡn̄.  
ḡnḡbḡcḡ.  
ḡnḡbḡcḡ rḡ.

*Plural.*

ḡnḡbḡmḡr.  
ḡnḡbḡcḡ.  
ḡnḡbḡcḡr.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

ḡnḡcḡar mḡ, ḡc.

CONSUE TUDINAL PAST.

ḡnḡcḡ mḡ, ḡc.

## REMARKS.

This verb wants the other tenses, or they are formed from *bḡan*. *Rḡgnear* in the past tense is evidently a contraction of *ḡo*, sign of the past, and *ḡnḡbḡar*.

§ 10.—*lḡ, to eat.*

This verb is regular, except in the future tense and Conditional Mood.

## FUTURE.

*Singular.*

lḡrḡcḡ.  
lḡrḡar.  
lḡrḡcḡ rḡ.

*Plural.*

lḡrḡarḡmḡcḡ.  
lḡrḡcḡ.  
lḡrḡcḡr.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

*Singular.*

lḡrḡarḡn̄.  
lḡrḡcḡ.  
lḡrḡcḡ rḡ.

*Plural.*

lḡrḡarḡmḡcḡr.  
lḡrḡcḡ.  
lḡrḡcḡr.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

bḡlḡcḡ.

## REMARKS.

The regular Past is *ḍ' íceap*; there is, however, an old form *ḍuap*, which may be contracted for *ḍ'íceap*, *ḍíceap*, *ḍeap*, *ḍuap*; this is seldom used in the spoken language, but is in the New Testament—*ḍuaid̄ eud̄ dō éigep̄i ruap̄ mé*—*the zeal of thy house has eaten me up*—John, ii. 17; and *tapéir̄ ā ġcum̄eal̄tā eioip̄ ā láim̄aib̄ ḍóib̄, ḍuad̄ap̄ iad̄*, *after rubbing them between their hands, they ate them.*—Luke, vi. 1.

§ 11.—*Riġ, to reach.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
...		<i>riġm̄ir̄.</i>
<i>riġ.</i>		<i>riġib̄.</i>
<i>riġeab̄ ré.</i>		<i>riġib̄ir̄.</i>

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>riġim̄.</i>		<i>riġim̄ib̄.</i>
<i>riġir̄.</i>		<i>riġí.</i>
<i>riġ ré.</i>		<i>riġib̄.</i>

## CONSUE TUDINAL PAST.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>riġin̄.</i>		<i>riġm̄ir̄.</i>
<i>riġíeá.</i>		<i>riġíib̄.</i>
<i>riġeab̄ ré.</i>		<i>riġib̄ir̄.</i>

## FUTURE TENSE.

*riġfeab̄.*

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

*riġfir̄in̄.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*dō rōctam̄.*



§ 12.—*Tabair, to give.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
.....	tabairmaoir.
tabair.	tabairfid.
tabrað ré.	tabraðfir.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

beirim, tugaim, and tabraim.

CONSUE TUDINAL PRESENT.

beirfeáin mé, tugeteáin mé, and tabrafeáin mé.

PAST TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
éugair.	éugamar.
éugair.	éugabair.
éug ré.	éugabair.

CONSUE TUDINAL PAST.

beirfeáin, and éugaim.

FUTURE.

béairfid, and tabairfid, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

béairfeáin, tabairfeáin, and éuibeáin.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

do tabairt.

PARTICIPLE.

að tabairt.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beirítear, tugítear, and tabairítear mé, &c.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

beirítear mé, and tugítear mé, &c.

## PAST TENSE.

tugadh mé, &c.

## CONSUEUDINAL PAST.

beiríde, or tugáide mé, &c.

## FUTURE.

béarrfar, and tabairfar mé, &c.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

béarrfaide, and tabairfaide mé, &c.

## PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

tugta, and tabarta.

## REMARKS.

This verb is made up of three defective verbs—beir, tug, and tabair. The tenses which are used of each may be perceived by reading the verb as given above. The past tense is that of tug only. There is a peculiarity in the use of beirim, the present; viz. that it takes the particle do before it, sometimes expressed and sometimes understood, and then the b is aspirated as in the past tense.

§ 13.—*Ṭar, to come.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
.....	Ṭḡimíṛ, or Ṭaḡamaoíṛ.
Ṭar, Ṭair, or Ṭḡ.	Ṭḡíḃ.
Ṭḡeaḃ, or Ṭaḡaḃ rḡ.	Ṭḡíḃíṛ, or Ṭaḡaíḃíṛ.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Ṭḡim.	Ṭḡimíḃ, or Ṭḡimíḃ.
Ṭḡíṛ.	Ṭḡéíḃ.
Ṭḡ rḡ.	Ṭḡíḃ.

## PAST TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Ḃánḡar.	Ḃánḡamar.
Ḃánḡair.	Ḃánḡabair.
Ḃáimíḡ rḡ.	Ḃánḡaḃair.

Or,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ṛánḡar.*	ṛánḡamar.
ṛánḡair.	ṛánḡabair.
ṛánaíḡ, or ṛáimíḡ rḡ.	ṛánḡaḃair.

## CONSUE TUDINAL PAST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Ḃḡíḃ.	Ḃḡimíṛ.
ḂḡéḂá.	Ḃḡéíḃ.
Ḃḡeaḃ rḡ.	Ḃḡíḃíṛ.

\* Some grammarians make this the past of ṛíḡ; but it is evidently a contraction for ṛo Ḃánḡar; its general meaning in the third person is, *it came to pass; they happened*: ṛánḡair, *you happened to be, &c.*

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
τιορφαδ.	τιορφαμασιδ, or τιορφαμ.
τιορφαρ.	τιορφαδ.
τιορφαδ ρέ.	τιορφαδ.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
τιορφαϊñ.	τιορφαμασιρ.
τιορφα.	τιορφαδ.
τιορφαδ ρέ.	τιορφαδρ.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

δο τεαάτ.

## PARTICIPLE.

αδ τεαάτ.

§ 14.—Τείδ, or τέ, *to go.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
...	τέιδμρ, or τέμρ.
τέιδ.	τέιδδ.
τέιδεαδ ρέ.	τέιδδρ.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
τέιδμ.	τέιδμδ, or τέμδ.
τέιδρ.	τέιδείδ, or τέείδ.
τέιδ ρέ.	τέιδδ, or τέδ.

## PAST TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
έυαδρ.	έυαδμαρ.
έυαδαρ.	έυαδδρ.
έυαδ ρέ.	έυαδδρ.

## CONSUE TUDINAL PAST.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
ṡéidṡṡ.		ṡéidṡṡṡ.
ṡéidṡṡṡ.		ṡéidṡṡṡ.
ṡéidṡṡṡ ṡé.		ṡéidṡṡṡṡ.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
ṡáṡṡṡ.		ṡáṡṡṡṡṡṡ.
ṡáṡṡṡṡ.		ṡáṡṡṡṡṡ.
ṡáṡṡṡṡ ṡé.		ṡáṡṡṡṡṡ.

Or, ṡáṡṡṡ, ṡáṡṡṡṡ, ṡáṡṡṡṡ ṡé, omitting the ṡ.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
ṡáṡṡṡṡṡ.		ṡáṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ.
ṡáṡṡṡṡ.		ṡáṡṡṡṡṡṡ.
ṡáṡṡṡṡṡ ṡé.		ṡáṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

ṡo ṡul.

## PARTICIPLE.

ṡṡ ṡul.

## REMARKS.

The past tense is often ṡṡṡṡṡ. This form is used after ṡṡ, and the interrogative ṡ, and with ṡo, &c.

“Haliday, the Rev. Paul O’Brien, and others, make ṡṡṡṡṡṡ a form of the imperative mood of this verb; but this cannot be considered as correct; as, ṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ, which is a regular verb, signifies *I depart*, not *I go*. In some parts of Munster the imperative of ṡéidṡṡṡ, *I go*, is frequently made ṡṡṡṡṡ (and sometimes, corruptly, ṡṡṡṡṡṡ); but this must be deemed an anomaly, as it is properly the imperative of ṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ, *I arise*.”—O’Donovan.

## § 15.—DEFECTIVE VERBS.

The following defective verbs are used in the spoken language:—

air ré, *said he.*

dar liom, *methinks*; dar leis féin, *he himself thinks*; dar leo, *they think.*

dlúgcear, *it is allowed.*

feádar, *I know*; only used negatively and interrogatively, and in the present tense; ní feádar mé, *I do not know*; n'feádaíur ré, n'feádraimíur, &c.

## CHAPTER VII.

## PARTICLES.

## § 1.—ADVERBS.

THERE are few simple adverbs in the Irish language. Adverbial expressions are formed by prefixing *go* to adjectives; as, *maíct*, *good*; *go maíct*, *well*; these are compared in the same way as the adjectives themselves. Adverbial expressions are also formed by the combination of prepositions and nouns, or pronouns; as, *ar gcúl*, *backwards*, compounded of *ar*, *upon*; and *cúl*, *the back*.

The following particles are only used in composition:—

A.—*Negative Particles.*

am	and <i>deóin</i> , <i>will.</i>	amídeoin, <i>unwillingness.</i>
an	„ <i>tráct</i> , <i>time.</i>	antráct, <i>improper time.</i>
do	„ <i>beurac</i> , <i>well-behaved.</i>	doibeurac, <i>ill-behaved.</i>
dí	„ <i>creideamh</i> , <i>belief.</i>	dícreideamh, <i>unbelief.</i>
bróc	„ <i>blar</i> , <i>taste.</i>	brocblar, <i>a bad taste.</i>
éa* or éi	„ <i>cóir</i> , <i>righteousness.</i>	éagcóir, <i>unrighteousness.</i>
ear	„ <i>caraid</i> , <i>a friend.</i>	earcaraid, <i>an enemy.</i>
mí	„ <i>ciall</i> , <i>sense.</i>	míciall, <i>folly.</i>
neamh	„ <i>claon</i> , <i>partial.</i>	neamhclaon, <i>impartial.</i>

\* *Ea* generally eclipses the initial mutable of the noun with which it is compounded; as, *eadtrócaire*, *cruelty.*

B.—*Intensive Particles.*

að as molað, <i>praise.</i>	aðmolað, <i>excessive praise.</i>
an ,, mór, <i>great.</i>	anmór, <i>very great.</i>
bið ,, beo, <i>living.</i>	biðbeo, <i>everliving, eternal.</i>
do ,, bhrón, <i>grief.</i>	dobhrón, <i>great grief.</i>
il ,, dhé, <i>a kind.</i>	ilghnéiteac, <i>of many kinds,</i> <i>manifold.</i>
im ,, lán, <i>full.</i>	iomlán, <i>very full.</i>
oll ,, dlór, <i>talk.</i>	ollglór, <i>great talk, bombast.</i>
up ,, earbuid, <i>want.</i>	uprearbuid, <i>great want, poverty.</i>

C.—*Particles of Repetition, &c.*

aip, or eip, as íoc, <i>a payment.</i>	aipioc, <i>a repayment.</i>
at ,, blar, <i>a savour.</i>	atblar, <i>an after savour.</i>
cóm, <i>equal</i> , as trom, <i>weight.</i>	cómctrom, <i>equal weight.</i>
deağ, or deiğ, <i>good</i> , as blar, <i>taste.</i>	deağblar, <i>a good taste.</i>
ín, <i>fit</i> , as déanta, <i>done.</i>	índéanta, <i>fit to be done.</i>
íro, <i>easy</i> , as déanta, <i>done.</i>	íroidéanta, <i>easy to be done.</i>

Let the learner bear in mind the rule caol le caol, &c. Thus, am is aim in aimdeoin; do is doi in doibeurac; im is iom in iomlán, &c. Several of these particles are obsolete adjectives.

The particles used with verbs have been mentioned previously in c. v. § 3.

## § 2.—PREPOSITIONS.

There are many simple prepositions, such as ađ, *at*; aip, *upon*; añ, *in*, &c.; and these again, with nouns, form compound prepositions; ađaid, *the face*; anađaid, *in the face, against*, &c.

A list of those prepositions which aspirate and eclipse the initials of those nouns to which they are joined will be found in Part III. c. v. § 2.

## § 3.—CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are also simple and compound: simple, as, đo, *that*; ađup, *and*; compound, those made up of

different parts of speech, forming a sort of conjunctive phrase, *do b'riḡ*, *because*; *uime rín*, *therefore*.

For the influence of certain conjunctions upon the initials of those words that follow that, *vid. c. v. § 3*.

#### § 4.—INTERJECTIONS.

Neilson remarks that “no language abounds more in passionate interjections than the Irish; but it would be vain and useless to attempt an enumeration of them.” The following are a few of the more usual:—

á! *O!*  
 ar t'ruaḡ! *woe!*  
 f'oraor! *alas!*  
 uó! *oh!*

mairḡ! *woe to!*  
 monuar! *alas!*  
 ceimneap! *O happy.*  
 éirt! *hush!*



## PART III.

## S Y N T A X.



## CHAPTER I.

## THE ARTICLE AND NOUN.

## § 1.—THE ARTICLE.

THE Article is placed before the noun, except when an adjective intervenes, and agrees with it in Gender, Number, and Case.

The influence of the article on the initials of nouns has been given in Part II. chap. i.

When the article is preceded by a particle ending in a vowel, a contraction takes place, and the *a* of the article is elided; e. g. *ó an*, *from the*, contracted into *ón*.

When the article follows *añ*, *in*, for euphony, *r* is inserted between the two; e. g. *añran uair*, *in the hour*. This is often written and pronounced *pan*, and *pa*.

The article is used in Irish in some instances, where in English it would be omitted; viz.—(a) Before a noun which would take, at the same time, a demonstrative pronoun; (b) Before a noun preceded by its adjective and the assertive verb *ir*; (c) Before the names of certain places; as, *riḡ na hÉireañ*, &c.

When one noun governs another in the genitive, the article is used before the genitive case, and not with the governing noun, as in English the sense would require; as, *mac an duine*, *the son of man*; but if a possessive pronoun be used with the governed noun, or if the governed noun be such a proper noun as would not take the article, the article is omitted; as, *obair a láime*, *the work of his hand*; *Mac Ué*, *the Son of God*. This is also the idiom in Hebrew.

The Irish language has no article corresponding to the

English *a* or *an*; but this is expressed either by the absence of the article, or in the manner mentioned in c. iii. § 2.

### § 2.—THE NOUN.

The same concords of Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, and Verb, as occur in other languages, occur also in Irish.

One noun governs another in the genitive, as in other languages; the latter noun, sometimes with the former, makes a compound expression; as, fear corráin, *a man of a hook*, i. e. a reaper.

“When, in the absence of the article, the latter of two substantives in the genitive case is the proper name of a man, woman, or place, its initial is aspirated; as, ó amhrir íádruiḡ, *from the time of St. Patrick.*”—O’Donovan.



## CHAPTER II.

### ADJECTIVES.

#### § 1.—THE ADJECTIVE GENERALLY.

THE aspiration of adjectives when joined to nouns has been treated of in Part II. chap. iii. § 5.

Adjectives are placed after the nouns to which they belong, except in the case of emphasis or monosyllabic adjectives, which are placed before their nouns, and undergo no inflexion; and in the case of numerals, *vid.* § 2; as, fear geal, *a white man*; dearg laiar, *red flame*. The adjective also precedes the noun when joined to the assertive verb ir; as, ir puar an lá é, *it is a cold day*.

When the adjective is the predicate of a sentence, and the noun is the subject, the adjective is not inflected; as, tá an bean geanaíuil, *the woman is beautiful*.

When the adjective is connected with the verb in meaning, it is not inflected; as, do puḡne mé an rḡian geur, *I made the knife sharp*.

“When an adjective is used to describe the quality of two nouns, it agrees with the one next to it; as, *peap agur bean maic, a good man and woman; bean ⁊ peap maic.*”—*O’Donovan.*

Adjectives which signify profit, nearness to, fitness, and their opposites, take the Prepositional Case with *do*; as, *ir olc dom, it is bad for me; ir maic dom, it is good for me.*

Adjectives which signify fulness, and those which signify part of anything, take *de, of*, with the article, before the noun, which will be in the Prepositional Case; as, *peap dona\* daoinib, one of the men; lan d’uirge, full of water.*

Adjectives which signify likeness, or an emotion of the mind, take *le* with the prepositional case; as, *ir cor-muil an peap le riugeadur, the man is like a weaver.*

The comparative degree takes *na, or no, than*, before the following noun: as, *ar mo pol na peadar, Paul is greater than Peter.*

“The superlative degree does not require a genitive case plural after it, as in Latin, for the genitive case in Irish, as in English, always denotes possession, and nothing more, and therefore could not be applied, like the genitive case plural in Latin, after nouns partitive, or the superlative degree; but it generally takes after it the preposition *do*, or, more correctly, *de.*”—*O’Donovan.*

## § 2.—NUMERALS.

Numeral adjectives precede their substantives; as, *aon peap, one man.*

The Cardinals *aon* and *da* aspirate the initial mutable of the nouns to which they are prefixed.

The Cardinals *peact, oct, naoi, deic*, eclipse the initial mutable.

The cardinals *da, two; ríce, twenty*, and all the mul-

---

\* So *de na* is commonly written; *de an, don, &c.*

tiplé of tens; as, *deic ar trícíd*, *thirty*; *ceud*, *a hundred*; *míle*, *a thousand*, &c., take the noun in the singular number. In Hebrew this construction also occurs, for there the multiples of ten, from 20 to 90, when they precede generally take the noun in the singular number.

---

## CHAPTER III.

### THE PRONOUN.

#### § 1.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal Pronouns, as in other languages, agree in Number, Gender, and Person, with their antecedents.

If a sentence be the antecedent, the pronoun will be the third person singular masculine; but if a noun of multitude be the antecedent, the pronoun will be the third person plural.

If two or more persons or things be mentioned, the pronoun will agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third—*buaíl ré túra aḡur míre aḡur bí ríñ cín*.

#### § 2.—POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The Possessive Pronouns always precede their nouns; as, *mo ccañ*, *my head*.

*Mo*, *do*, and *a*, *his*, aspirate the initial mutables of their nouns; as, *a bean*, *his wife*; *ár*, *bup*, and *a*, *theirs*, eclipse the same (*vid.* Part II. c. i. § 1, note) as, *bup mbrácair*, *your brother*; and *a*, *hers*, prefixes *h* to nouns beginning with a vowel; as, *a hanam*, *her soul*; before nouns beginning with immutable consonants there is no way to distinguish between *a*, *his*, *hers*, *theirs*, except by the context.

The vowel of *mo*, before another vowel or *p*, is elided; as, *m'anam*, *my soul*; *m'p'eoil*, *my flesh*. *Do* in similar cases is changed into *h*; as, *h'a'cair*, *thy father*; gene-

rally the *o* is merely elided, and *o* sometimes changed into *τ*; as, *τ'anam*, *thy soul*.

The possessive pronouns, when either compounded with or preceded by the preposition *añ*, *in*, expressed or understood, are used with the substantive verb *bí\** to denote an office or state of being; as, *τά πέ 'na ῖα-ζαρτ*, *he is a priest*, literally, *he is in his priest's state*.

### § 3.—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Relative Pronoun *a*, whether expressed or understood, aspirates the initial mutables of verbs, except when a preposition governing the relative precedes it, and the relative is not the nominative to the verb; in such a case it *eclipses* instead of *aspirating*. The preposition may sometimes be understood.

When the relative *a* is used to denote the owner or possessor of anything, it takes *p*; as, *an ῖeap an leip ṡu*, *the man to whom you belong*. Of course, when this is preceded by *do* (as the *o* is elided for euphony) it becomes *dap*, more correctly, *d'ap*, so *leip*, for *le ap*.

*Dárb*, or *dárab*, and *lepb*, may be analyzed as the case may be (*vid.* Part II. c. vi. § 2) *d'a ῖo ba*, *to whom was*, or *d' ap ab*, *to whom is*; *bean dárb ainm Maípe*, *a woman whose name was Mary*, or *whose name is*, &c.

---

\* “The verb substantive *τάim* can never ascribe a predicate to its subject without the aid of the preposition *a*, *i*, or *añ*, *in*; as, *τά πέ 'n-a ῖeap*, *he is a man*. Of this there seems no parallel in any other European language. But the assertive verb *ῖp* always connects the predicate with its subject without the help of a preposition; as, *ῖp ῖeap mé*, *I am a man*. . . . The two modes of construction represent the idea to the mind in a quite different manner. Thus, *τά mé am' ῖeap*, and *ῖp ῖeap mé*, though both mean *I am a man*, have a different signification; for *τά mé am' ῖeap*, *I am in MY man*; i. e. *I am a man*, as distinguished from some other stage, such as childhood, or boyhood; while *ῖp ῖeap mé* indicates that *I am a man*, as distinguished from a woman, or a coward.—O'Donovan's *Irish Grammar*, p. 379.

The relative always precedes the verb, and, being indeclinable, the context must decide whether it is the agent or the object; as, an fear a buailim, *the man whom I strike*; an fear a buailear me, *the man who strikes me*.

“The relative is often omitted when it is either *preceded* or *followed* by a vowel or an *aspirated consonant*.”  
—Neilson.

#### § 4.—INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Interrogative Pronouns always precede the verb or preposition by which they are governed.

#### § 5.—DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Demonstrative Pronouns immediately follow the nouns or adjectives with which they may be connected; as, an bean rin, *that woman*.

There is one exception to the foregoing:—viz. where the assertive verb *is* is understood; as, ro an fear, *this is the man*.

“The pronouns *ceud*, *godé*, *cia*, &c., are commonly used without interrogation, as demonstratives; as, tá ríor aḡam go dé a déarfá, *I know what you would say*.”—Neilson.

#### § 6.—COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

The Compound Pronouns are used with the verb *bí*, and with other verbs, in the following manner:—

*Aḡam*, means literally, *with me*; when used with *bí* it serves as the auxiliary verb *to have*; thus, tá aḡam, *I have*; tá aḡad, *thou hast*; tá aḡe, *he has*, &c.

*Uaim*, used with *tá*, would mean, *I want*, &c.

A great many idiomatic phrases are made with these compound pronouns, and they serve with *bí* for a great number of other verbs which the student will easily discover.

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE VERB.

## § 1.—THE VERB GENERALLY.

The Verb agrees with its nominative in number and person.

Two or more singular nouns joined by a conjunction will take the verb in the singular number; as, *éáimig mipe agur tuira*, *I and you came*.

If the nominative be a noun of multitude the verb will be in the plural.

The nominative generally follows the verb (part of the sentence may intervene); as, *óúbaire an fear*, *the man said*. Relative and interrogative pronouns, as before mentioned, precede the verb.

“When the assertive verb *ip*, or the particles *an*, or *nó*, which always carry the force of *ip*, and never suffer it to be expressed, are used, the collocation is as follows:—the verb comes first, next the attribute, or predicate, and then the subject; as, *ip fear mé*, *I am a man*; *ip maic iad*, *they are good*. But if the article be expressed before the predicate, then the attribute comes next after the verb; as, *ip mé an fear*, *I am the man*.”  
—*O’ Donovan*.

The pronoun is not used with the synthetic form.  
—*Vid.* Part II. c. v. § 1.

When the noun precedes the infinitive, it is put in the accusative; when it follows, it is governed in the genitive.

The active participles govern the genitive as nouns do.

The present participle, with the verb *bí*, expresses the continuance of the action; as, *tá mé ag léigeaó mo leabair*, *I am reading my book*.

Transitive verbs take their objects in the accusative case.

Verbs of advantage and disadvantage take the object

of the benefit or injury in the prepositional case with *do*, or similar prepositions.

Verbs of comparing and of taking away also govern the prepositional case of the object of comparison or deprivation, with the preposition *ua*, or such like.

One verb governs another in the infinitive mood, as in other languages. "When the governed verb is one expressing motion or gesture, which does not govern an accusative, the sign *do* is never prefixed; as, *dubairc pé liom dul go Corcaig*, *he told me to go to Cork.*"—*O'Donovan.*

## § 2.—AUXILIARY VERBS.

Auxiliary Verbs, as we stated before, are formed by the substantive verb *bí*, *to be*, with the compound pronouns.

For the distinction between *bí* and *ir*, *vid. c. iii. § 2*, note.

When *ir* or *ar* follows a word ending in a vowel, the vowel is elided, and *r* only remains: *bað*, in the same case, drops the final *a*, and becomes simply *b*; e. g. *má'r* for *má ir*, *ðarb* for *ðar bað*.

*bað* and *buð* aspirate the mutable consonants following.

"The auxiliary *bí*," says Neilson, "with the preposition *añ*, is used to express existence; as, *ta rúbáilce añ*, *there is a virtue*; *bí ðuine añ*, *there was a man.*"

---

## CHAPTER V.

### PARTICLES.

#### § 1.—ADVERBS.

We have necessarily anticipated, in Part II. c. v. § 3, the changes which certain adverbs cause on the initial mutables of those words to which they belong.



Monosyllabic adverbs are placed before the words to which they belong; as, ρό μόν, *very great*.

“Compound adverbs, particularly those formed from adjectives, are placed after the nominatives to the verbs which they qualify, but never placed between the auxiliary and the verb as in English; as, {δ'είριξ ρέ ζο μοç, *he rose early*; τά ρέ δέαντα ζο ceapτ, *it is done properly*; not τά ρέ ζο ceapτ δέαντα.”—*O'Donovan*.

Adverbs signifying proximity take the prepositional case generally with δο; as, τά ρέ ανζάρ δομ, *he is near me*.

The following adverbs also take the prepositional case:—α βρορ, *on this side*; α βραδ, *afar off*; αμαç, *out*; αμυιç, *without*; εαλλ, *beyond*; αναλλ, *on this side*; αρτεαç, *within*; as, ραν α βρορ αζυιñ, *stay on this side with us*.

## § 2.—PREPOSITIONS.

The following Prepositions generally aspirate the initial mutable of the nouns they govern:—

άν, <i>upon</i> .	ιδορ, <i>between</i> .
δε, <i>of</i> .	μαρ, <i>like to</i> .
δο, <i>to</i> .	ο, υα, <i>from</i> .
ρα, ραοι, <i>under</i> .	τρε, <i>through</i> .
ρεαδ, <i>throughout</i> .	

Αñ, *in*, and ιαρ, *after*, eclipse the initial mutable.

Le and o, curiously enough, though they do not eclipse, still prefix h to vowels; as, ριζνε μέ ριν le heazla, *I did that through fear*.

The following prepositions govern the genitive case:—

οum, <i>to</i> .	ιοñρυιδε, <i>unto</i> .
δειρ, <i>after</i> .	ρειρ, <i>according to</i> .
ρεαδ, <i>throughout</i> .	τιμçιολ, <i>about</i> .

Ιδορ, *between*, sometimes governs the accusative, and all other prepositions govern the regular prepositional case.

## § 3.—CONJUNCTIONS.

The Conjunctions *agus*, *and*, and *no* or *na*, *or*, &c., take the same cases and moods after them (unless the sense requires otherwise) as go before them; as, *buail* *ḡ* *briḡ*, *strike and break*.

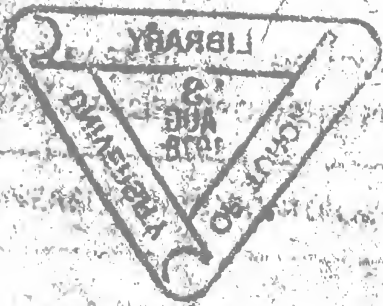
For the influence of some conjunctions upon the initials of the words that follow them, *vid.* Part II. c. v. § 3.

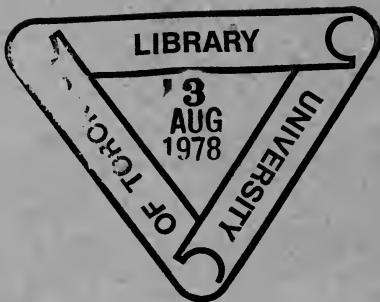
## § 4.—INTERJECTIONS.

The interjections *o* and *a* govern the vocative case, and aspirate the initial mutable of the noun.

*Mairḡ*, *wo*, which, as O'Donovan says, is really a noun, always takes the preposition *do* after it.

THE END.





**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET**

---

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY**

---

